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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Anglo-Reich Pact Stirs Europe

France and Italy Decry Method

Britain Holds Step Helps All

Work-Relief Limit Halts Jobs

City and County Beat Merger

Farmers Stage No-Cost Opera

EUROPE sees completed under conditions which arouse criticism and protest the first agreement which actually puts a limitation on arms. Britain's pact with Germany under which the Reich may build up to 35 per cent of the British naval strength is regarded by favoring powers as a long step forward, but by other powers as unjust to them and as straining the Stresa and other understandings. Britain sends Anthony Eden hurrying to Paris to convince the French leaders that British friendship is in no degree diminished. And Britain will now seek to bring delegates of France, Italy and Russia into a multilateral naval treaty. The fact impresses that at last a conference on arms limitation has scored practical results. It took two former foes, now friends, to put it together.

¶ The British press gives fairly general approval to the accord. It is felt that without this agreement which permits Germany a fleet about equal to that Britain maintains in home waters Germany would not have halted at these limits. The Manchester Guardian thinks the effect will be to push up the levels of French and Italian tonnage. The London Herald says criticism on legalistic grounds will be easy. The News Chronicle calls the pact a "landmark in world history." The Express says a naval race with Germany has been avoided without actual offense to France. It is pointed out that this is the first agreement for limiting arms to which Germany has been a willing party. Germany's ostracism is broken. In a degree Germany is brought back across the family of nations' threshold. This in itself is regarded as a gain of high political importance.

¶ Berlin hails the agreement with great satisfaction. For the first time, says the comment, Germany has been treated as an equal. A naval race between two powers has been prevented and the first step taken toward insuring universal peace. The Berliner Tageblatt says Germany's relations with England have been put on a new basis. Mistrust is eliminated. Both the French press and the Italian press charge Britain with forsaking its commitments in going ahead alone with the Reich. But Czechoslovakia approaches Berlin with overtures for "friendly and neighborly relations." Boldly Britain has taken a difficult and far-reaching step. British statecraft resolutely enters the next stage. It sets out to show that its action was not for its selfish good, but for the good of all. It envisages clearly the course it has chosen.

¶ Washington sees the Administration's $4,000,000,000 work-relief project in difficulties. The leaders agree with the President's decree of no discrimination for political reasons. But the contractors raise their hands over the other provision that projects must not cost more than $1100 and $1200 per man employed. Simple arithmetic shows this cannot be done, they maintain. Director Harry L. Hopkins is dogged. Somehow that big fund must put 3,500,000 now on relief into jobs. But somehow even money has a hard time making jobs.

¶ Lansing (Kan.) Penitentiary subdues the mutiny of 380 convicts in the shafts of its coal mine after 21 hours. The men demanded better food and discharge of the prison physician, seized the 11 unarmed guards and barricaded the mine galleries. But tear bombs, burning hay and persuasion bring capitulation without injury. Prison systems are mostly archaic. Reforms are on the way. But these reforms are not speeded by unlawful defiance on the part of men already serving for having broken the law.

¶ Duval County and Jacksonville (Fla.), its county seat, reject by 2324 votes a plan to merge their governments into one. Business and the bar association favor the merger, the politicians oppose. This is the beginning of a long campaign in the United States. Too many local governments exist. Burdened taxpayers rebel at supporting them. Politicians resist the wiping out of their jobs. There may be many defeats. But in the end politics will have to yield to overburdened pocketbooks.

¶ Ames, Iowa, sees 200 members of the 4-H Club show the self-sufficiency of the farm sections by staging the first "barnyard opera." After a year's study of music appreciation, Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl" is put on with a back drop of chicken wire set with leaves, with costumes contrived from dyed flour sacks, old curtains, worn-out sheets, tin cans and chicken leg bands. Cake pans are tambourines. Determined people lay hold on the trappings of humility—And lift themselves superbly to the heights of harmony.

Reich Yields on Aircraft Carriers To Gain U-Boats in London Accord

Washington Realistic in Its Views on Agreement

U. S. Kept Informed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19 — Enormous consequences in world politics are seen here as flowing from the Anglo-German naval agreement. The American Government was kept informed of the negotiations, and officially expressed its approval of objectives.

The great advantage perceived here is that Germany is finally admitted as an equal into an arms treaty, that no longer can Germany claim she is being treated as a conquered nation under the "Versailles Diktat." And the American Government hopes that the separate Anglo-German naval agreement may ultimately be paralleled by agreements covering land and air armaments—perhaps between Germany and France. Dark though the outlook may be because of France's first reaction to the naval accord, it is felt that the advanage of "pegging" Germany's ambitions in a voluntary treaty, even though on a high level, may be perceived in the end.

Interested in Future

Technically, the granting of larger naval strength to Germany is of less than major concern to the United States, except in its bearing on a future naval treaty. Actually, the Washington and London naval treaties are now under sentence of termination and if France, in view of increased German tonnage, decides to depart from the schedules set down in the Washington Treaty,

Wide World

Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop
Reich's Ambassador Extraordinary on Naval Understanding With Britain

it will be doing no more than Japan already has done.

The United States is interested in the size of only two navies—the British and the Japanese—and both depend on direct negotiations with this Government, rather than upon the general picture. Of course, if the Anglo-German agreement is followed by French increases, which in turn lead to British building, the United States will be affected.

Of course, the world naval situation is intertwined, but until Britain or Japan make increases beyond the Washington and London levels, the United States is not concerned. The State Department, like authorities

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Britain Sending Eden to Paris to Allay French Distrust

Press Approval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—Having signed a bilateral agreement with Germany on naval matters, despite strong protest by France, the British Government is sending Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister Without Portfolio, post-haste to Paris on Friday to try and convince the French Government that Britain's friendship for France isn't in any way diminished.

Meanwhile approval is fairly general here today of the terms of the Anglo-German accord.

It is understood that Mr. Eden will also discuss the proposed western air pact. The British, who previously agreed that this should not be negotiated before the Eastern Pact of Mutual Assistance, have now changed their view and want to deal with it immediately. Drafts have already been received from Germany, France, Belgium and Italy.

May Not Be Willing

Whether the French will be willing to accede to the British request, especially in view of their dislike of yesterday's naval agreement, is regarded as uncertain.

A further meeting of British and German naval delegates took place today to discuss categories and sizes of ships. It is understood the Germans in return for Britain's concession of a higher ratio for submarines have agreed not to construct any aircraft carriers.

Naturally there is not any marked enthusiasm for the prospect which is now opened up of a German

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Ship Subsidies Under Fire In Senate Inquiry

Charges of Corruption Hurled—End Contracts for Mail Asked

Mitchell Opens Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19 — The ship subsidy and ocean-mail contract situation at last erupted here today, pouring indiscriminately over Republican and Democratic administrations alike ugly charges of graft and corruption.

It presented some American shipping interests in the color of gleeful grabbers for juicy pieces of easy "pie"; and foreshadowed a shake-up in the shipping situation which may make the cancellation of the air-mail contracts seem like child's play.

The situation, one which has been fermenting for years, burst into major dimensions as the Senate Commerce Committee opened investigations of charges hurled at the present Democratic Administration. Meanwhile the special Black investigating committee made public a report recommending cancellation of all ocean-mail contracts. The Black report also urged abolition of the shipping board method of construction and maintenance subsidy and recommended reorganization of American shipping on a government-ownership basis, with private operation as a possible corollary.

Cross Eruption

By somewhat ironic coincidence the Democrats managed to precipitate a cross eruption which blackens the Roosevelt Administration's own record at the very moment the long-deferred special ocean mail and ship subsidy report, given out in the Senate under Democratic guidance, is presenting the deeds of their Republican predecessors in both Post Office Department and Shipping Board in extremely unfavorable light.

A situation which would otherwise be exclusively at the expense of Republicans, as the Administration intended, is given a more impartial aspect by the retaliation of Ewing Y. Mitchell for his dismissal from the position of Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Whereas the Senate committee, headed by Senator Hugo Black (D) of Alabama, finds an "intolerable" situation directly traceable to Republican shipping policies, Mr. Mitchell brings the rather unsavory record of American merchant marine subsidies up to date with an incident as recent as March 19, 1935, on which day he claims the Administration, under direct instructions of President Roosevelt, concluded a contract worth $1,720,000 in taxpayers' money to the United States Lines, in which two of the President's closest personal friends are financially interested.

Testimony

In his testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, this incident involving the contract permitting the United States Lines to lay up the Leviathan again proved to be the high point of Mr. Mitchell's testimony. He reiterated his contention that whether the ship

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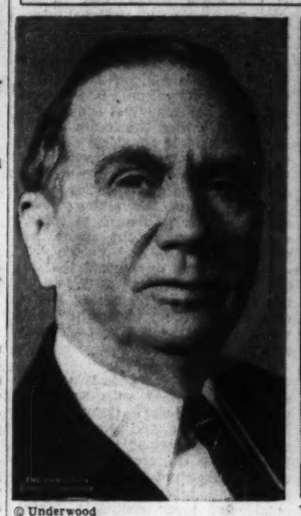
Before Senate Inquirers



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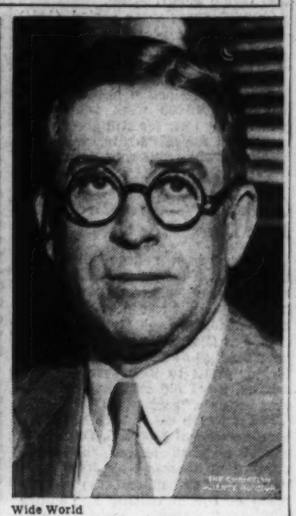
Daniel C. Roper
Secretary of Commerce



Wide World

Ewing Y. Mitchell
Ex-Assistant Secretary of Commerce

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, June 19

Subsidies—Graft Charged in Shipping Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Long-accumulating charges of graft and political corruption in the shipping and ocean-mail subsidies blew wide open today. The Black special investigating committee found that the United States sank more than $162,000,000 into shipping in six years, only to produce "a plague of unconscionable exploiters intent on wringing every possible penny from the public purse." The Black committee blamed former Republican administrations, and called for a subsidy shakeup that would dwarf the air-mail upset.

Simultaneously, Ewing Y. Mitchell, ousted Assistant Secretary of Commerce, repeated his charges of "graft" and "corruption" in the Department of Commerce before the Senate Commerce Committee this morning, while Secretary Roper, object of many of Mr. Mitchell's charges, sat in the audience waiting a call to answer. No new material of major import was presented.

Two sets of subsidy graft allegations detonated: Page 1.

Naval Pact—British Press Mainly Favorable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Buttressed with support from both government and opposition press for the Anglo-German naval pact, signed yesterday, Britain today prepared to send her Anthony Eden at once to Paris to assuage mounting French indignation.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Germany has agreed not to build any aircraft carriers, in return for a large submarine quota.

Mr. Eden's soothing arguments were doubtless prefigured in large part by the British press comments today. They expressed fear of the large German submarine quota. But they agreed that Germany, left alone might have gone still further. "Better this than no limit at all." They welcomed the end of German "ostracism" . . . called the pact a nucleus on which further world naval agreements could be built . . . pointed out this is "the first limitation of armaments since the war to which Germany has been a willing party."

Rome: Official Italy, restrained in comment, sided with France in condemning a British single-handed breaking of the united French-British-Italian front. It was feared that the Anglo-Italian rift over Ethiopia is now widened.

Berlin: Germany threw diplomatic caps into the air, admitting the pact was almost beyond the best hoped for. A victory of Hitler foreign policy, a dethroning of the "Versailles Diktat," and a "prelude to much needed and fervently hoped for European co-operation" were hailed.

More about press comments and European reaction to the new Anglo-Reich naval pact: Page 1.

Mutiny Ends—Guards Subdue Kansas Convicts

LANSING, Kan. (AP)—A score of officers and guards, led by Warden Lacey Simpson, subdued 300 rioting convicts without injury to either side early today, in the inky darkness of the Kansas State Prison coal mine, and ended a 21-hour mutiny.

Prison officials announced they had made no concessions to the three demands of the rioters. "We don't owe them a nickel," declared T. W. Woodward, member of the prison board of administration.

The more than 300 prisoners had demanded better prepared food, the discharge of the prison physician, and immunity for their action. . . . A series of prison riots have brought the Kansas State Prison into the news frequently in the last decade.

Rackets—More Evidence Given to Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Evidence of racketeering in New York, presented by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, today was added to that of the March grand jury placed in the hands of Governor Lehman. The society made a fresh plea that a special prosecutor be named to continue the suspended grand jury racketeering and political corruption inquiry.

The information had been handed to Tammany District Attorney William C. Dodge, containing the grounds for a rigid inquiry into the conduct of specified public officials. But Dodge did not use the information as an energetic official would have done, the society told the Governor.

Relief—Rolls Still Rising in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City relief rolls are growing despite all efforts, the Citizens' Union was last night told by Oswald W. Knauth, city relief co-ordinator. Recovery of private employment, he said, and not carping at the "relief chisler," was the only way out. More emphasis should be placed on the "citizen slacker" who does nothing to increase the total of available jobs.

No specific remedy was put forth by Mr. Knauth. That was not his business. But "let the industrial and labor leaders get together and decide on means." He could tell them that the growing relief list simply cannot continue. "The unemployed are helpless in New York; you can't grow potatoes on city streets."

Presentation—11 American Women Honored

LONDON (AP)—The United States Embassy announced today 11 American debutantes and matrons, including Helen Jacobs, the tennis star, will be presented to King George and Queen Mary, June 25, in the season's third royal court.

Canada—Radio Freedom From U. S. Pleaded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y.—At the conference on Canadian-American affairs being held at St. Lawrence University and attended by 125 scholars, economists and editors as unofficial representatives of their two countries, Graham Spry, president of the Canadian Radio League, today presented a vivid and vigorous plea for Canada's cultural independence of American radio programs.

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith of the National Council on Radio in Education, sympathized, and suggested a neutral commission to allocate wavelengths. . . . Fred I. Kent, director, Bankers Trust Company of New York, last night said that complete freedom of trade between Canada and the United States would benefit both. . . . J. Courtland Elliott, economist of A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto, thought that the Securities Act was hampering sound American lending to Canada, and that Canadian borrowers

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Boston Port Imports Jump To New High

Last Week's Business of $3,289,887 Biggest in Four-Year Records

Boston Today—*also sees* figures from J. Edgar Hoover make New England most law-abiding section of country—Governor issue order that only his car can fly state pennant, others get flags—Parkman chide Legislature for starting much, finishing nothing — Taxpayers encouraged by definite drop in relief roll costs—Harvard Class Day humor.

***Port*—Imports For Week Jump to New High**

Enthusiasm surged high today over Boston's waterfront. Reason: Imports valued at $3,289,887 came through Boston's port last week. Largest figure for any one week since weekly records have been kept at the Boston Custom House (1931).

From the sixteenth floor Custom House office windows port authorities today looked out delightedly over busy Boston harbor. Ships flying flags of many lands, moved about by puffing tugs, derricks creaked with heavy loads, stevedores scurried over hattling gangplanks. Increased imports mean Boston's port is coming back.

Century ago Yankee traders built up a commercial trade equaled by none. Clipper ships from the seven seas, dropped anchor in Boston harbor. Then came steam. Railroads zigzagged the land. Rail lines serving New England became New York controlled. Freight moved by these lines thereby centered from this point. New York's port exceeded Boston.

Boston's port, although considered more convenient and accessible, lost business. For 50 years it dwindled.

In 1935 on the eve of international trade renaissance something had to be done. Port officials got busy, drummed up trade, modernized systems. Results: Ships again set their course for Boston harbor. Figures in cargoes began to mount each week, rose to last week's high.

***Crime*—New England Most Law-Abiding Section**

In Washington today J. Edgar Hoover, popular head of the "G" Men, smiled broadly at New England, announced it is (for first four months of 1935) most law-abiding section of nation. Crimes of violence (murder and non-negligent manslaughter) were rated at 0.2 per cent, much better than East South Central portion of nation where similar crimes mounted to 5.9 per cent.

Robberies, in the Justice Department scale, were fixed at 5.4 in New England, 28.2 in Mountain section, 38.6 in East South Central states. Middle Atlantic states beat New England in lower percentages of larceny and auto thefts, but not by much.

***State Flag*—Who, How and When Rules Laid by Curley**

When Massachusetts' Governor Curley goes places it is at high speeds (in the State's 16-cylinder Cadillac) with sirens and a motorcycle escort. From the left front fender flies the State's flag. It makes a dashing picture. Other state officials tried to imitate it. Result: several accidents, adverse comment.

Today these officials found a terse memorandum on their desks signed by the Governor. It established three rules:

1. The State Flag in the form of a pennant may be flown from the Governor's car only.
2. Oblong state flag to be used only on official state cars, when on official state business, and at discretion of state official using it.
3. State flag must not be used on any car unless state official is actually an occupant.

In concluding his memorandum the Governor asserted the flag gives no authority for excessive speed or traffic law violations.

State House observers caught a bit of humor in the message. Reason: citizens observing cars flying the state flag involved in accidents have erroneously assumed the Governor was involved. It piqued him, brought forth the orders.

***Parkman*—He Hits at Do-Nothing-but-Talk Session**

Boston's rangy Senator Henry Parkman Jr., unburdened himself today. Long a chafer-at-the-bit under the "ponderous and verbose methods of legislation carried on under the State House dome" he cut loose.

"This session hasn't accomplished anything—yet. And I don't see any signs that we will." With that he stood up—paced back and forth behind his wide-topped desk—sat down.

"Just what have we accomplished? We've stirred up unemployment insurance; utilities problems — the sliding scale rate proposal; automobile insurance reduction questions; vital tax matters and other points less important." He rose to a full

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Canada's Release From U. S. Trend Sought in Radio

Question Brought Up at Relations Conference at Canton, New York

By **J. Roscoe Drummond**
Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y.—With the greatest of good will Canada would like to fortify its unarmed frontier a little — not against American airplanes, nor particularly against American goods, but against some American radio waves.

The trouble is that Canadian evenings almost invariably begin with Amos 'n' Andy and end with the Broadway Blues, and Graham Spry, who presented Canada's case for greater freedom of the air to the Canadian-American Conference meeting here at St. Lawrence University, contended in effect that Radio City should not be exclusively the cultural capital of North America.

Mr. Spry, president of the Canadian Radio League, agreed that because the United States is stronger in resources, in population and in talent, it will be naturally superior in radio facilities. He agreed that Broadway could well be a part of every Canadian home, but he remarked that it is seldom that Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver cross an American radio threshold.

He agreed that the radio audience of North America is North American, but he felt it less than culturally and nationally healthy that the performance should be almost exclusively American, that the audience should listen not to North America but to the United States alone.

Freedom of Opinion

Canadians, he said, anxious to preserve and develop their own culture and their own nationality in their own way, are presented, therefore, with an influence upon their national life more palpable, sustained and invincible than, perhaps, any other.

"I believe," Mr. Spry concluded, "that radio broadcasting, both as it concerns international relations and internal politics, should be operated on the principle that freedom of opinion should be given most complete and unfettered expression and that some form of public ownership

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Private Jobs Only Cure For Growing Relief Rolls, New York Mayor's Aid Says

Knauth Admits That Complaints Are Inevitable About Stop-Gap Program; Berates 'Slackers' for Making It Necessary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—With the statement that New York City relief rolls "are growing in spite of everything and even contrary to the normal seasonal trend," citizens in general and industrial and labor leaders in particular have before them here today a sharp warning from Oswald W. Knauth, city relief co-ordinator, that they must cooperate and develop conditions "that will make jobs available in the normal business way," if they do not want to see the situation "become really serious."

Speaking before the annual meeting of the Citizens' Union at Town Hall Club last night, Mr. Knauth took for his subject the citizens' duty toward relief, remarking that he heard plenty about the relief "chiseler," but nothing about the slacker citizen who did nothing to increase the efficiency of relief or to end the necessity for it.

"The only thing that will cure unemployment is normal business employment," he said. "An unemployed person in New York is helpless unless he gets a job. You can't grow potatoes on the streets of New York. Those who can must give them jobs, and it is for the industrial leaders and labor leaders to get together and make jobs available in the normal business way."

Complaints Inevitable

Mr. Knauth, who left his work as one of the city's leading business executives this spring to take up at Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's request the job of co-ordinating emergency relief activities, spoke of the impossibility of administering a $20,000,000 monthly budget—the city's relief bill—in a way that pleased everybody, "because all our problems have a dual aspect and there is no clear right or wrong."

"Relief work has always been, and probably always must be, incapable of meeting the situation in a fully acceptable manner, for it is a stop-gap work and not planned work," he said. "Let there be no blinking the fact, many of the criticisms are well founded, but they are inevitable. It is just because I appreciate the value of outside criticism that I want to lodge a few complaints of my own.

"This job of relief requires the intelligent co-operation of every citizen. The citizen who does not work with us, first, to increase the efficiency of relief and, secondly, to end the necessity for relief is a slacker.

"When you have one fifth of the population on relief it means they are living off the surplus of the other four fifths. The condition permeates our entire community.

Citizens' Help Vital

"You cannot isolate the problems having to do with relief. You must face them individually and collectively. We expect your help and your support, and we have not been getting it. You cannot afford to let this situation grow worse, for it is now straining the resources and the morale of the entire community.

"As individuals and as corporations, you must lessen the burden. The situation cannot remain static; it must get either better or worse, and that is your problem.

"It is for business and labor leaders to decide that they cannot tolerate this vast army of unemployed, and it is for them to create terms under which people can return to normal productive business employment."

Mr. Knauth's attack on "isolationism" was given dramatic instance by Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the Board of Aldermen, in a description of the "symptomatic riot" in Harlem last March. Remedial steps were essential, Mr. Deutsch declared, dwelling upon the "disgraceful" housing conditions in this Negro community, the overcrowded schools, the "rampant juvenile delinquency" and general social backwardness. In particular he stressed the "explosive situation" relative to race discrimination in relief.

Color Line in Relief

"In Harlem there are 129 people out of each 1000 on relief, while the average for the white population is 51 cases for each 1000.

"Less than 8 per cent of those on work relief are Negroes, although Negroes constitute 14½ per cent of the employable relief population. There is a difference of between $5 to $14 a week paid to Negroes on work relief as compared with wages paid to whites.

Meanwhile, assured by his relief co-ordinator that the bureau is "rapidly getting in shape to meet any demand that is put upon us," Mayor LaGuardia announced himself confident that federal grants amounting to $16,540,726 would soon be made for a number of city work projects.

Reports from Washington indicated that New York would be a principal beneficiary of the national $249,000,000 low-cost housing and slum clearance program.

The first group of work projects and the first relay of relief workers will be taken over here by the Federal Government July 1, to be increased thereafter, the Mayor said, adding that the city would retain a minor part in its active direction Mr. Knauth will remain in charge of home relief activities.

Simultaneously the Board of Aldermen returned to their hammering on relief methods under the Fusion mayoralty with the passage of a compulsory residence bill affecting relief employees.

Residence Colony for Workers Provided in Gift by Couzens

DETROIT, June 19 (AP)—A gift of $550,000 from Senator James Couzens of Detroit to the Federal Government to finance a 1000-acre residence colony for part-time industrial workers in this area, was announced today by William J. Norton, secretary of the children's fund of Michigan.

Mr. Norton made the announcement as a spokesman for the Senator. The children's fund is one of the Senator's benefactions, having been established with a gift of $10,000,000 to aid needy children.

The whole program is intended to provide homes, and contribute to the permanent security of factory workers in the great automotive producing areas embracing Detroit, Pontiac, Flint and Lansing, said Mr. Norton.

"A non-profit corporation known as Oakland Homes, Inc., already organized by the Michigan State Emergency Relief Administration will control the project," he said. "Senator Couzens will have nothing to do with the development of the management. He is making the gift as a social-economic experiment."

Dr. William Haber, state relief administrator who joined with Mr. Norton in issuing the statement, said the gift had been accepted by Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator.

Senator Couzens has long been interested in such a plan, Mr. Norton said, and made a study of several projects established by the Government for the same purpose. The $550,000 gift, he said, was decided upon because that sum was originally appropriated for a project in West Virginia.

Chicago Asks Bid On End of Waterway; It Needs the Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 19—The best end of one of the most important waterways in the country is for sale. Prospective buyers can inquire at Chicago. They will find the northern terminus of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway in excellent condition and hopefully awaiting a purchaser.

Authorization to put this key to the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico on the market has just been voted by the Illinois Legislature. It limited, however, the field of bidders. The United States Government is the only customer allowed. It is in fact the sole concern that might like to figure.

A curious bargain is offered. The merchandise proposed for transfer is the bed of the canal. The Government would virtually get nothing that it does not already have, and the Sanitary District of Chicago, which wants to sell, would never miss what it parted with. For this exchange an asking figure of $90,000,000 is introduced.

Chicago no doubt would take less. It needs money. Its Sanitary District has yet $63,000,000 worth of work to finish at the order of the United States Supreme Court but has reached the end of its bonding power. It sees no ordinary way to find the cash.

Hence it has turned to the chance of marketing the extraordinary canal it built, since the canal furnishes an indispensable connection between the two principal waterway systems of the country.

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six-feet-three above sea level. "But we haven't acted!"

"If we don't act soon (here he pounded his desk) this session will be a flop. Everyone wants to go home. Work is lagging. Even at that I can't see possible adjournment before July 20."

Welfare—Relief Rolls In Boston Decreasing

Lighter of step today were many of Boston's last winter welfare recipients. They had work, were independent.

Lighter today also were hopes of city's relief rolls are steadily decreasing. Thus a possible lower tax rate.

Comparative figures for first week in June, 1934—29,755 recipients; 1935 (same week), 26,502.

Amount spent same period (1934) . . . $236,000; (1935) . . . $193,000.

Cause for decrease: ERA work projects.

Welfare officials are now looking forward to the active functioning of the $4,880,000,000 work relief program. They look for still greater decreases in the city's care for its unemployed when this works project is started.

Class Day—Even Bronze John Dresses for Occasion

Harvard is a college filled with traditions. Behaviour is dignified; speech is precise. When it isn't, it's news. Today there was plenty of news at Harvard.

It was Class Day. From far and near reaches of the globe assembled former grads to look over the 1935 seniors, meet old friends, reminisce over the days "back when."

Not adverse to pranks were returning sons of Harvard. Dignity of school reached lowest ebb when class of '25 marched by John Harvard's statue garbed in kingly robes of cotton batting and gilded cardboard. Motto carried proclaimed: "Every Man a King." Bronze John blinked metal eyes when another class, attired as Mexican troubadours, paused to serenade with guitars and tambourines. Other classes passed by the statue arrayed as (a) prisoners, (b) Puritans.

Parks—Towns Seek Reimbursement for Takings

Around their well-worn horseshoe table (room 245, State House) today sat members of the Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee. Pressing close in was a large group of persons interested in their town's welfare.

Discussion: What is Massachusetts going to do about the land they have taken from towns for park purposes, thereby causing towns to lose taxes.

Suggestion: By Representative E. Hayes Small, Truro, for Brewster selectmen—"Let the State reimburse the towns for this land. Brewster is losing $1400 a year in taxes on 1700 acres of land taken by the State for the Roland C. Nickerson State Park.

Representative Donald A. McDonald of West Springfield declared both West Springfield and Westfield were losing large amounts of taxes due to land taken by the State for Robinson State Park.

Compacts—Plans Laid For New Jersey Meeting

New England's interstate compacters met today in executive session. Object of their conference, held behind closed doors, as outlined by tall Senator Henry Parkman Jr., at the State House, was to lay plans for next week's national interstate compact meet in New Jersey.

Original plans called for the annual conference of the New England interstate compact group. (Six states plus New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.) But such interest was shown at the recent Washington interstate compacts meeting, when the President authorized the Labor Department to make a study of compact methods with an eye to legislation, that other states pricked up their ears. "We want to come," they said. Forty-eight invitations were sent.

Today it was announced that all the states represented at Washington (25) plus an increasing list of others from the mid and far west would attend the Spring Lake conference June 28-29.

* * *

Behind Senator Parkman's locked door he conferred with three labor commissioners — Connecticut's, Rhode Island's and New Hampshire's. They decided to divide the New Jersey conference into three committees—child labor, hours of labor, and interstate co-operation outside of labor compacts. These committees will draft reports and compacts to be ratified by home legislatures.

Hopes ran high behind the closed doors. "But we'll be able to tell better at next week's conference."

Millville—It Can't Pay Milford $47.71

Once Millville was a prosperous rubber factory town, had hundreds on pay rolls. Today, it couldn't even pay a bill of $47.71 rendered by Milford, its next door neighbor, for relief aid given in 1929.

Politely but flatly, Millville told Milford that it was the height of optimism to try to collect. Millville has been without street lights, water, police and fire protection since 1932 when the rubber plant went under.

Meanwhile, Henry Long, state tax commissioner, found near-by communities unwilling to annex Millville, which once boasted professional men and women in every walk of life, advertised itself as the birthplace of "Gabby" Hartnett, premier National League catcher.

So, in reply to Milford's ultimatum, "Shall we arm the sheriff or will Millville pay this bill?" Mr. Long replied, "Don't arm the sheriff, we will give him the whole town."

But even such a generous offer, Mr. Long learned needed consideration. The bill was only $47.71. And whether Millville, broke, dark and unguarded was worth that much or not, Milford officials were undecided. And that is where the issue stood today.

Grant—He Can't Even Paddle a Canoe'

Once upon a time Richard D. Grant was a reporter. Those were the days when he used to laugh as irate public servants boiled over upon publication of fantastic or misstated yarns about themselves.

Today Richard D. Grant is Governor Curley's executive Secretary. Today—as he had seen men do years before—Richard D. Grant is definatey piqued over a news story.

Reason for his temperature: A news dispatch intimated that Secretary Grant was owner of a yacht. Francis L. Devine of Boston, arrested in Bridgewater, Mass., for going wrongway up a one-way street, proudly stood before a judge and announced, "I am skipper of Dick Grant's yacht."

Newshawks—former cohorts of Reporter-Secretary Grant—called him on the phone. They knew he had been made a Kentucky Colonel but thought he was holding out on them by not revealing his Kentucky Admiralship as well. "What was the name of his yacht? Where was it moored they wanted to know"

Secretary Grant was frankly amazed. "I have no yacht—although I've been on one—I don't know Devine—and I can't even paddle a canoe. Deny the story!"

Yum-yum—Sugarin'-off Party, Snow 'n All

When Vermonters celebrate their maple syrup harvesting season they call it "sugaring off." Procedure: Pure maple syrup, hot from boiling kettles, is poured into bowls of snow, crystallized, eaten with pickles and doughnuts. The combination doesn't sound appetizing, but Vermonters insist it is.

Tomorrow, Boston sees its first mid-summer sugaring-off party. First National Stores have invited leading club women and home economists to participate in a duplication of Green Mountain State ceremonies in the firm's Somerville headquarters. The snow (vital item) was dug from 12-foot Essex Junction (Vermont) drifts last January when workers shivered at 15 below. Since, it has been carefully kept in First National's cold storage.

Linus Ward, manager of the Vermont Farmers' Maple Co-operative, will direct boiling down of sirup; Sherman S. Parker, Vermont fiddler, will play; Ellen Riley, who served as housekeeper for the Coolidges while they occupied the White House, will give some reminiscences of presidential life.

Morgan—Fresh Air Farm to Have Tabernacle

From Boston's overcrowded tenement section 400 youthful eyes turned today toward South Athol, Mass., with happy expectation. Cause: Erection of a tabernacle building on campus of the 70-acre Fresh Air Farm.

Each summer the Morgan Memorial invites 400 underprivileged babies, boys, girls, adults, to enjoy two month's vacation at their farm. Previous years a tent has been used to provide adequate shelter for group meetings, exhibitions, pageants, programs.

Today, through an anonymous gift made to the institution the building of a tabernacle was made possible.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
6:00	Monitor Views News.	NBC dance music	Baseball game	Hits and Encores.
6:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school	"Og, Son of Fire".
6:30	"The Singing Lady";	Studio vocalist	"Jack Armstrong"	Hits and Encores.
6:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Speaker; news	Moose speaker	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Education talk	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Healy Stamp Club	Features; news	Reports; sketch	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner".	Rhythm Roundup'	"Poetic Strings";
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Desert Kid"	Minute Men talk..	concert orchestra.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	To be announced..	Just Entertaimn't	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill".	Fisher Orchestra.
7:30	Keene's Radio Gang..	Popular vocal	Soloist; quartet	Dailey's Orchestra
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Uncle Ezra"	Boake Carter, news	McGinley's Orch.
8:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Local dance music
8:15	tra; vocal soloists.	ily," dramatic sk.	Edwin C. Hill	Boy from Ireland.
8:30	"House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery;
8:45	sketch; orchestra	soloists; sketch	ties; soloists; or.	dramatic sketch.
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	Merry-Go-Round	"Romance"; read-
9:15	Range"; John Charles	night: Fred Allen	'Musical Moments'	ings; orchestra
9:30	Thomas; orchestra	& company; am-	"Presenting Mark	Studio interview.
9:45	Evening Journal	ateur show; orch.	Warnow"; variety	News Service
10:00	"Hits and Bits"; solo-	Guy Lombardo's	Burns and Allen,	Perley Stevens and
10:15	ists; quartet; orch.	Orch.; R. Cortez.	comedy sketch	his orchestra
10:30	NBC Symphony Orch-	Ray Noble and	Spotlight Revue	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	estra concert	his orchestra	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news	News Service	Claude Hopkins's
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch.	Sports; music	Meyer Davis Band	Orchestra
11:30	Pogarty's Orchestra.	Keller Orchestra	Ralph Bennet and	"Moon Glow"
11:45	Argentine Orchestra.	The Hoofinghams.	his orchestra	Masters's Orch.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective": Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks": popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang: popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild: chamber music recital.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago game, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Braves Field.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd," comedians; orchestra.
6:45 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk, Gov. James M. Curley, Massachusetts.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Pastorale": Joseph Litau's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: May Robson; Tom Howard; sketch; soloists.
8:15 WNAC, Kate Smith's Swanee Music; Wallace Sisters; Jack Miller's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; players; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "America's Town Meeting": "Should America Stay at Home?" speakers.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, "The Latest Challenge to the Constitution of the United States," Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Russian program. 8:30. Polonaise, "Eugene Oniegin" Tchaikovsky
"Hyrcus Nocturnus" ("Witches' Night"), Symphonic Poem, Vassilenko
Song of India.....Rimsky-Korsakov
"Briar Rose," Waltz.....Tchaikovsky
Andante Cantabile from the Fifth Symphony .....Tchaikovsky
"Tumblers' Dance from "Snow Maiden" Rimsky-Korsakov
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia Tchaikovsky
Prelude in C-sharp minor.Rachmaninoff
Kammenoi Ostrow.....Rubinstein
Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" Gliere

Movies

STATE — "No More Ladies," from A. E. Thomas' comedy. With Robert Montgomery, Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 10:06.

EXETER—Charles Butterworth in "Baby Face Harrington." 2:10, 5:00, 8. "Reckless."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas," from stage comedy "The Torchbearers." A sausage manufacturer's wife has stage ambitions. Fenway, 2:22, 4:57, 7:32, 10:07. Paramount, 10:42 a. m., 1:28, 4:14, 7, 9:46. "The Girl Who Came Back." Tomorrow: "Under the Pampas Moon," and "College Scandal."

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling." Gaumont-British production featuring the singing of Marta Eggerth, of "The Unfinished Symphony," and Jan Kiepura, of "Be Mine Tonight." 1:15, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55.

KEITH'S—"Hooray for Love." Musical comedy with Gene Raymond and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Views of cadet parade in Boston. Preview of "Becky Sharp" at 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Flame Within." with Ann Harding. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55, Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—"The Glass Key," with George Raft. From story by Dashiell Hammett, author of "The Thin Man." 11:28 a. m., 2:04, 4:44, 7:40, 10:36. Stage: "The California Collegians."

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl." 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:50. Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland in "People Will Talk."

STRAND—W. C. Fields and Bing Crosby in "Mississippi." 1, 3:54, 6:48, 9:43. "It Happened in New York."

BOSTON—Ralph Bellamy in "The Healer," from novel by Robert Herrick. 11:08 a. m., 2:16, 5:27, 8:33. "The People's Enemy," gangster story.

TREMONT—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Private Life of Don Juan," and Loretta Young in "The White Parade." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Unfinished Symphony." 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Night Life of the Gods."

UPTOWN—Victor McLaglen at his best in Irish story, "The Informer." 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Let's Live Tonight."

UNIVERSITY—Helen Hayes in "The White Sister." 3:10, 8:20, 9:25. Kay Francis in "The House on 56th Street."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Roumania"; Ben Turpin in "Little Big Top"; color cartoon, "Merry Kittens"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS — Oliver Wendell Holmes School, 40 School Street, Dorchester. 7:45.

Other Events

ERA FREE LECTURE—"Baseball," by Thomas O'Brien, former Red Sox pitcher. Also marionettes and orchestra. Tyler Street Municipal Bldg., 118 Tyler Street. 8.

ERA FREE LECTURE—"Juvenile Delinquency," by Leslie B. Blades director of Longview Farm for Delinquent Boys. ERA Orchestra. First Baptist Church, 401 Ashmont Street, Dorchester. 7:45.

ERA ATHLETIC TALKS—ERA Band. Norfolk House Center, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury. 8.

YIDDISH ERA THEATER—"The Blacksmith's Daughters," by Peres Hirschbein. ERA Civic Theater Orchestra. South Junior High School, Waltham. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA BAND—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

BETTER HOMES MEETING—Discussion and interpretation of the Federal Housing Act. Better Homes Office, 87 Beacon Street. 2:30.

PEONY SHOW — Annual exhibit of the American Peony Society. Horticultural Hall. Open at 2 Thursday and 9 a. m. Friday, until 9 p. m. each day. Free.

QUOTA CLUB DINNER—Speaker: Judd Dewey, first vice-president of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance League. 264 Boylston Street. 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: French Paintings. 11 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Overcast tonight and Thursday morning with rising temperature and possibly occasional showers, fair Thursday afternoon; moderate to fresh east to southeast winds.

Maine: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; slowly rising temperature in west portion Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and possibly Thursday morning; slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east shifting to fresh to strong southeast and south winds over north portion and strong east shifting to southwest winds on Thursday over south portion; weather overcast with rain tonight and possibly Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	55	Minneapolis	52	56
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	54	74	New York	58	62
Denver	54	72	Norfolk, Va.	78	94
Helena, Mont.	54	74	Philadelphia	58	78
Jacksonville	80	94	St. Louis	54	74
Kansas City	60	68	San Francisco	52	80
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	64	96
Miami, Fla.	74	86			

A—8 a. m. June 19.
B—Maximum June 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:02 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet. Thursday, 2:14 a. m.; height, 11 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

At the Fine Arts

© Fox Film Corp.

Marta Eggerth in "My Heart Is Calling"

It will be of solid construction, include a large stage platform, dressing rooms, up-to-date lighting, scenery effects.

Completion of the building is planned by July 1.

Rettich—Jury to Visit Scene of Mail Robbery

Defense counsel for Rettich and his five associates in the $129,000 Fall River mail truck robbery were busy today. They unearthed important facts in the case, added mystery, when they intimated they might name a man who they will say took an active part in the robbery and who is not one of the defendants.

The case will go before the federal jury, which was chosen yesterday or Tuesday. Friday jury members will go to Fall River to view scenes of the crime.

Northeastern—Dennett And Saltonstall Honored

Boston's Northeastern University conferred five honorary and 400 regular degrees on its graduates last night in the Boston Arena.

To Carl P. Dennett, president of the National Economy League; Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and three others went the honorary degrees.

Harry S. Rodgers, former Dean of Engineering at Oregon State Agricultural College, now president of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, gave the commencement address. His topic, "The Educational Program in Business, Law and Engineering."

Seismograph—Big Scottish Blast Fails to Register

When you spend years over Harvard's big seismograph, recording earth's major quakes, man-made tremors mean little.

Scottish engineers exploded 20 tons of dynamite in a granite quarry, dislodged 1,000,000 tons of solid rock. Expectantly was Harvard queried concerning effects.

Today came blasé reply from Dr. L. D. Leet, director of earthquake research. "Never noticed it," he said. "It didn't amount to much. Right here in our own Connecticut Valley, quarries explode from 10 to 25 ton blasts as a usual thing. We can record them up to 150 miles or so, but that's all."

Townsend—More Clubs Come Under His Banner

Some people say the Townsend plan has lost ground because of its rejection, 266-56, April 18 in the national House. But Townsendites here today denied that statement.

Proof of their contention — in Massachusetts at least—was given today in the announcement that, since March 18, 20 new registered clubs have been formed in this State.

Today's announcement followed the setup of three new clubs at a last night's mass-meet in Somerville. Scanning the list of newly set-up clubs, it was noted that the movement was apparently gaining from the international standpoint. Last night an Italian Townsend Club was formed.

Dr. Townsend, now in Florida, informed of this mushroom growth in Massachusetts, was invited to come and see for himself last week. He did not come, to the club's disappointment. Due to crossed wires in the Townsendites' publicity it was erroneously published that the Doctor had said he would come—then did not show up. He wired the Salem meeting of 1500 waiting to hear him that he would come later if possible.

Roy M. MacCloud, state area manager, said today that Dr. Townsend was expected in Massachusetts soon, that clubs were petitioning for membership and that no one was discouraged by congressional rejection.

Mirrored Fishhooks

A patent was issued for fishhooks using mirrors instead of bait—to arouse the fighting instincts of the males, while "in the case of a female fish the attractiveness of a mirror is too well known to need discussion."

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Dog or cat—your pet deserves this better, more nutritious ration, made from selected cuts of fresh red meat.

Keep your FAMILY together

Have you a son at camp? A daughter visiting school friends? A husband away on a business trip? Friends and relatives on vacations?

If so, plan now to call or be called by telephone at regular intervals. Some mothers have children call home weekly. Many husbands telephone home every night when away.

There is warmth and reality in talking back and forth about both big and little things because, for a few minutes, a family is together again.

A few words by telephone cost little and mean much. They share pleasures, impart news, and give a welcome sense of security.

NIGHT RATES NOW BEGIN AT 7 P. M.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls, especially during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (you talk with "anyone") after 7 P.M.

from BOSTON to:

MANCHESTER, N.H.	$.25	STAMFORD, CONN.	$.50
PROVIDENCE, R.I.	.25	BANGOR, ME.	.60
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.	.35	MONTREAL, QUE.	.70
PORTLAND, ME.	.40	DETROIT, MICH.	1.40

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

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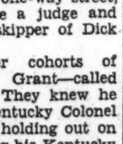

Should receive careful attention. Don't use inferior dyes and permanent waves. MATTIE CHASE, the well-known dye expert, has perfected a unique, guaranteed process that will give a natural lustre to your hair. White, bleached or dyed hair can be permanently waved successfully by MATTIE'S exclusive method. Consult her without charge on all your hair problems.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.	LYNN, MASS.	SALEM, MASS.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	MALDEN, MASS.	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
BUFFALO, N. Y.	MANCHESTER, N. H.	SOMERVILLE, MASS.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.	NEWARK, N. J.	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
CHELSEA, MASS.	NEW BEDFORD, MASS.	SYRACUSE, N. Y.
EVERETT, MASS.	NEW HAVEN, CONN.	TROY, N. Y.
FALL RIVER, MASS.	NEWTON, MASS.	UTICA, N. Y.
FITCHBURG, MASS.	NEW YORK CITY	WALTHAM, MASS.
HARTFORD, CONN.	PAWTUCKET, R. I.	WATERBURY, CONN.
HAVERHILL, MASS.	PITTSFIELD, MASS.	WORCESTER, MASS.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, June 19

(Continued from Page 1)

should be placed on the same basis as federal, state and municipal issues in the United States, where registration proceedings are not required.

Canada prefers to develop its own culture and public opinion: Page 1.

Chaco—Paraguayan House Ratifies Peace Pact

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—The Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies yesterday ratified the Chaco peace protocol signed at Buenos Aires last week, and sent it to the Senate. Quick ratification in the upper house was expected.

Bolivia's Congress began study of the peace measure today, with equally prompt ratification forecast.

Whittlers—Cardboard Boxes Ruin Rural Debates

PEMBROKE, Ga. (AP)—Those unofficial commentators on world affairs, the whittlers who used to hang around the rural stores, are vanishing because of a dearth of things to whittle. Storekeepers blame the corrugated box.

A few years ago when most goods came packed in hard and soft woods which lent themselves to pocket knives, conversation and opinion flowed freely from groups that congregated on the benches and steps of general stores and whittled up packing cases. Now the groups are almost all gone.

"It's the use of cardboard for packing," a storekeeper said today. "There's no fun whittling cardboard. Conversation here is drying up."

Labor—Quiet Reigns on Several Strike Fronts

Quiet prevailed on the nation's labor fronts today, reports the Associated Press.

Omaha: A board of arbiters in the street-car strike reconvened today in an effort to meet Gov. R. L. Cochran's demand for a settlement by tomorrow, midnight.

Toledo: Electrical workers agreed to resume work while their wage increase demand was under consideration.

South Bend: A threatened general strike was averted as the zero hour neared, when workers accepted the Oliver Farm Equipment Company's proposal.

Milwaukee: A milk drivers' strike spread to a third dairy. With suppliers of half of the city's milk involved, farmers were urged to support the dairies.

Vancouver: Mayor McGeer announced the situation was "absolutely in hand" after a sharp three-hour battle yesterday, when 1000 striking longshoremen attempted to march on Ballyntyne Pier.

Mark Twain—Tom Sawyer's Fence Whitewashed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANNIBAL, Mo.—Tom Sawyer's fence was whitewashed again yesterday, as part of the Mark Twain centennial.

It was a Saturday morning, with all the summer world bright and fresh, when Tom was set to painting that fence—and was urged on by Aunt Polly's slipper when he bribed Jim with a bully white alley "marvel," to do the job. It was then that Tom discovered the difference between work and play—that work was what you had to do, and play what you had the opportunity to do.

"Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day?" he asked Ben Rogers, when inspiration whispered. And Ben gave his apple core to ply the brush. And others after him gave up the most miraculous possessions for the privilege of laying on those sweeping strokes: twelve marbles, a piece of blue bottle glass to look through, a spool cannon, a key that wouldn't unlock anything, a couple of tadpoles, a dog collar but no dog, four pieces of orange peel—but there, the story is well known. And today, a pageant included a whitewashing ceremony which doubtless the youth of Hannibal enjoyed as avidly as their legendary forebears.

Trotzky—Exile Tries Norwegian Air

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Leon Trotzky, exiled Bolshevik leader, arrived by steamer yesterday from Antwerp and was given permission to stay here a month for his health.

Detectives were on watch as Trotzky, incognito and accompanied by his wife and son, came to the country where his application to stay some years ago had been refused by the Government.

The conditions placed upon Trotzky during his stay in Norway were that he must settle in a place selected by the Government, and must not conduct propaganda against Norway or any friendly state.

President—Mixes Jaunts and Work

WASHINGTON, June 19—As the congressional session protracts, President Roosevelt extends his own jaunts for rest and quiet work, and today gleefully reminded the press conference that he is leaving tomorrow night for New London, where he will watch the university rowing—more particularly his son Franklin Jr.—in the Harvard junior varsity eight.

More important nationally, he will return to Hyde Park for a week end of concentrated, uninterrupted work on the usual "basketful" of reports, memoranda and knotty problems which he takes with him from the White House. These visits to his family country estate are recognized in Washington to be a significant and essential part of the present-day machine of government, closely resembling former President Hoover's Rapidan camp trips, or Mr. Roosevelt's shorter jaunts down the Potomac in the Sequoia.

Ham 'n' Eggs Called The Legion's Major Political Interest

ROCKLAND, Maine, June 19 (AP)—The American Legion is not interested in inflation or deflation of the currency, National Commander Frank N. Belgrano said today, "but it is interested in seeing that the veterans' adjusted service certificates are paid."

Mr. Belgrano spoke before the annual convention of the Maine department of the Legion and after reviewing the history of the bonus fight said:

"If it is a stimulant that business says it needs, then it is the adjusted service certificates that will give it and it is up to the Government to see to it the veterans are paid.

"The legion is not interested in any political program. Politics are not included in this administration. But it has a right to go before Congress on any legislation beneficial to the country.

"What the legion is primarily interested in is 'ham and eggs.' It does not matter whether these 'ham and eggs' are cooked upon a gas heater, an electric heater or coal heater, but what it is interested in is securing the ham and eggs. It is not interested in inflation or deflation or any kind of monetary change."

Grain Capacity Increase

A 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator under construction at Enid, Okla., will bring the city's capacity to 11,500,000 bushels.

Yale Honors Glass, 'Fearless Leader,' With Law Doctorate

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D-Va.), presented as "a dauntless leader of the independent force of intelligent public opinion," received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws today from Yale University.

The Virginian, who served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, was one of eleven persons on whom Yale conferred honorary degrees at its 234th commencement. Degrees in course were received by 1,122 students.

Senator Glass, who earlier in the week was honored by Wesleyan and Tufts, was welcomed into the Yale family by President James Rowland Angell as "statesman and patriot, instant in the defense of your country's welfare and honor, implacable foe of sham, dishonesty and cowardice in public life, able and fearless leader, whose sage counsel has for more than a quarter of a century contributed wisdom to our national policies."

President Roosevelt, who a year ago received an honorary degree from Yale, will witness the Yale-Harvard regatta at New London Friday.

$98,000,000,000 Insurance

A total of $98,000,000,000 of life insurance now is in force in the United States, according to John R. Mage of Los Angeles, president of the Life Underwriters' association.

Long to 'Share Wealth' in East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

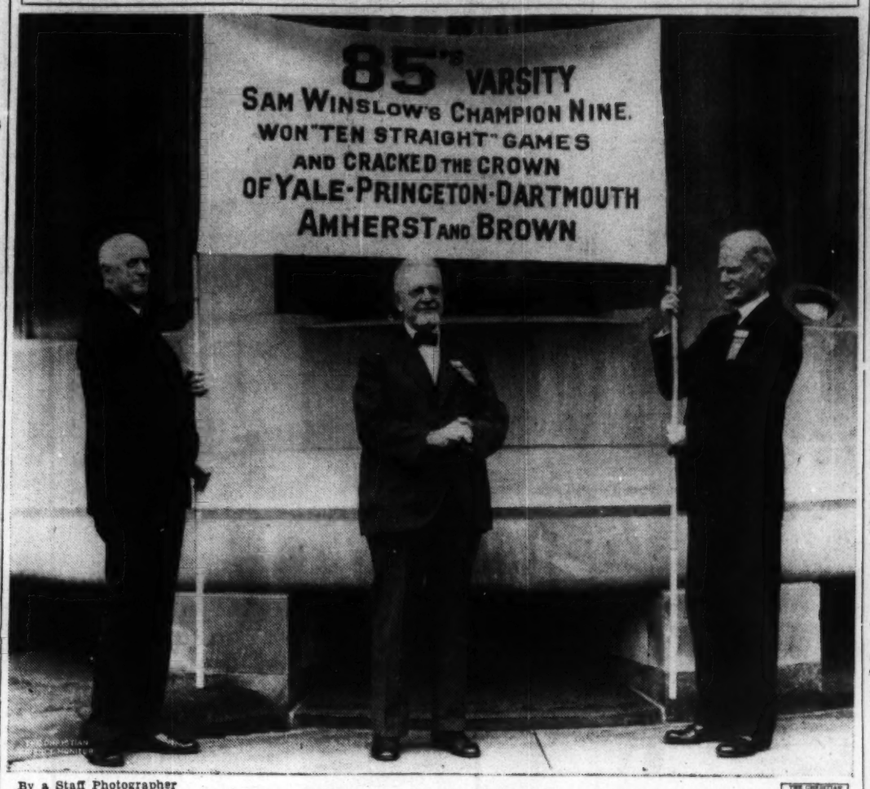
Washington, June 19

WITH two of his specially equipped loudspeaker trucks, Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana is planning to tour the country this summer. He will begin in the East and work out through the West. Tentative plans call for his first address at Stamford, Conn., Saturday, July 13.

This will be Mr. Long's first oratorical invasion of the East and particularly of New England. His appearances will be under the auspices of local "Share-the-Wealth" clubs, which are scattered over the nation. By use of two loudspeaker trucks, Mr. Long is able to cover several towns in a day, the advance truck entertaining the crowd with music until Mr. Long catches up in another truck.

At Mr. Long's office yesterday the secretary said full details of the tour were not ready, but that the trip would be made, barring unforeseen eventualities.

How They Did It 50 Years Ago



By a Staff Photographer

Three Members of Harvard Class of 1885

They Are, Left to Right: Arthur S. Johnson, Samuel Winslow and Henry M. Williams

Ouster of Judge in New Hampshire Voted by House

CONCORD, N. H., June 19 (AP)—The House of Representatives today on roll-call vote after lengthy debate voted 289 to 42 for the removal from office of David C. Chase, municipal judge of Seabrook, who had been accused of fee-splitting and bargaining in the handling of automobile violations.

The resolution of address was sent at once to the Senate, which was expected to act on it later in the day.

Governor Sustained

The Rockingham County delegation in the House, which last night voted 22 to 10 to sustain the personal demand of Gov. H. Styles Bridges that Judge Chase be ousted, today voted 36 to 7 for his removal. Seabrook is in Rockingham County.

The Governor, who took the case to the Legislature yesterday after Judge Chase had declined to resign, was orally attacked on the floor of the House during the heated debate.

Representative Elihu T. Adams of Seabrook, in urging retention of Judge Chase, said:

Automobile Cases

"It looks to me like a case of railroading. The Governor is afraid of the newspapers; he is afraid of Commissioner Goodwin (Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who previously had commented on the handling of automobile cases in Seabrook), who already has closed up the town of Ossipee.

"Are you going to let him close up the town of Seabrook?" Mr. Adams asked.

"The Governor has given no good reason for the removal of this judge."

The Hearing

Those who favored Judge Chase's retention argued that if there was any fault, it was with police who made arrests of motorists and brought them before Judge Chase, who has been in office for 3½ years.

More than 50 letters were read into the records at a hearing in the matter yesterday. They variously described Judge Chase as holding court in a straw hat and dungarees, of doing business by mail, splitting fees and bargaining with the violators over the amount of fines.

Two-Year Reorganization Plans Put in Motion in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 19—During the next two years Connecticut will determine whether it can effect in a calm and sensible manner the reorganization of its 80-odd distinct departments of state government without the kind of explosion that recently accompanied a reorganization in its neighboring State of Rhode Island.

The inertia of legislatures to change of this kind, it was brought out last week at a state institute conducted by the League of Women Voters, is the greatest block to reorganization. When the inertia once is overcome, the reorganization is likely to be as hard to stop as it was difficult to begin.

The 1935 Legislature, granting to Governor Wilbur L. Cross what two earlier legislatures had refused, established a commission to study reorganization and report in 1937. Senator Kenneth F. Cramer, member of the 1935 General Assembly and a member of the commission, told the women voters that what was wanted was a plan that could be adopted, rather than a plan that political theorists might think ideal.

Dr. Royal V. Meeker, deputy commissioner of labor and the man who drafted most of the labor legislation presented to the 1935 Assembly, urged the women to set themselves the definite task of building up public support for the reorganization program.

Rhode Island's experience, when a reorganization program went through the Legislature on the first night of the session, was described by Mrs. William O. Foster of that State. Rhode Island does not yet know, she said, the full details of its new governmental plan.

The history of study commissions in Connecticut leads to the conclusion that the reorganization plan will have to be very mild indeed, or have exceptional political backing, if it is to be adopted. Twice before, in 1915 and in 1921, commissions have made similar investigations and written reports. In large measure their recommendations have been pigeon-holed.

Four years ago a commission was named to study the jail system. It reported that a central jail farm was needed. The Legislature turned that down.

Two years ago, after it became apparent that tax sources, dried up by depression, were no longer supplying the State with needed revenue, a special commission was named to study the tax structure. It made an exhaustive investigation and wrote a complete report. Only a few of its recommendations, and these not the most important, were adopted by the General Assembly, in spite of the real need of more tax money.

For several years in succession, the Judicial Council, a continuing body of judges and lawyers, has recommended a district court system in place of the complex system of town and city courts. It has been repeatedly rejected.

A child welfare commission which sent the Legislature several dozen bills in 1933 fared little better.

An exception was the liquor control study commission named by Governor Cross in 1933 to write a liquor control bill, when it became evident that prohibition was slipping. The commission's bill almost as written, became the liquor law of the State, but only after a battle that split the Republican ranks in the Legislature so badly that the rift is still apparent.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Goes Trafficking

"Yankee horse trading" is the real purpose of Governor Curley's announced flying trip to Washington on Thursday. Of course, the everwary Chief Executive has announced that his trip is merely to see just how much the Federal Government is going to give to Massachusetts in 100 per cent grants.

As everyone knows, "Jim" has demanded 100 per cent grants on all proposed Massachusetts PWA projects, yet evidently his demands have rattled around in empty federal offices, for they seem to have had little effect on relief administrators at the capital.

The announcement has come that all projects, other than those strictly federal in character, such as flood control work, will be paid for 45 per cent by Washington and 55 per cent by the states. To say that Massachusetts' Governor is peeved is to put it mildly.

Therefore the insiders murmur that the Governor is heading for Washington on Thursday to do a little swapping with the Federal Government officials on the Massachusetts $600,000,000 work program.

These insiders, discussing the visit, say that "Jim" has plenty up his sleeve. They picture him walking in on federal officials and announcing:

"Massachusetts is willing to pay so many million dollars on these 45-55 per cent projects. How much is the Federal Government willing to give Massachusetts in 100 per cent grants for such a project as the Blackstone Valley?"

Further about the matter, the insiders comment:

"If 'Jim' makes the state ante high enough, he figures that the Federal Government will provide some large 100 per cent grants."

Of course, this brings up the question of how much Governor Curley intends to set as the state contribution to work relief projects. Some of those "in the know" say the figure will be $10,000,000—a tidy sum for the State to raise in these times. It may be even more, who knows?

All of which brings up the question of where the money will come from. It cannot be raised by taxation this year. The only source is a bond issue. It is assumed that the Governor has sufficient legislative control to obtain approval of such a plan.

The only thing to do now is to wait for the Governor's trip to the capital. When he returns the works relief situation in Massachusetts, which up to now has looked anything but good, may reveal a silver lining.

* * *

Advertise Massachusetts

Down in the office of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, the only Republican to retain a major state office after the 1934 Democratic blizzard, approximately 2000 letters are piled high on his gigantic mahogany desk. These are the first harvest from recreational advertising sown in newspapers and periodicals last week to begin the Massachusetts $100,000 campaign.

Secretary Cook, literally up to his neck in work, even without this new job delegated to him, is trying to dig from under without much success. Cognizant of this fact and realizing that a man's best efforts are not so fruitful if scattered over many projects, some persons are wondering whether it might not pay the Bay State to follow the example of Vermont and establish an outright Massachusetts Publicity Commission.

In Vermont, the publicity commission, headed by a trained publicity man, has placed the Green Mountain State right in the front ranks as a vacation center. And New Hampshire's Development Commission, now merged with the State Planning Board, has drawn thousands of new visitors to New Hampshire through advertising and newspaper publicity work. Maine also is reaping a tourist harvest from its publicity bureau.

If enough persons get behind the movement in Massachusetts, perhaps next year the Bay State may join her three northern neighbors by establishing a bureau. There seems every indication that Mr. Cook would favor such an organization.

The results of a bureau of the sort are manifold. The increased tourist trade, by producing tax money, would probably more than pay the cost of a publicity commission.

Edgar M. Mills

California Road Gets Portable Neon Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—To insure the greatest safety, especially in foggy weather, the California Highway Commission ordered two portable neon detour signs, the first to be used in the state, for the protection of the motoring public on U. S. Highway 99, the main route between Los Angeles and San Francisco, during the widening of an underpass in Bakersfield.

The signs embody several unique features. They can be moved as the work progresses from street to street. Connections by overhead wires to the power line which parallels the highway aid in moving the signs.

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Modern Youth of China Harassed by Contradictions

Rigidity of Traditions Destroyed—Nothing Set Up in Place

Why Is China Not Christian?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *acknowledges the permission of Harper & Brothers, publishers of New York and London, to reprint significant portions from a new book by William Martin, titled "Understand the Chinese." This is the first of a series of three excerpts from this book, in which Mr. Martin discusses the status of Christianity in China.*

Lower Left, Upper Right and Left by Mrs. Branson De Cou

China Today Is Land of Contrasts

Above (Left)—Young Chinese Women Dress Very Much Like Europeans and Americans—High Heels, and Bobbed Hair Noted. While to the Right, the Submerged Millions Continue Their Strange Life on the Sampans at Canton, as They Have Done for Hundreds of Years. Below (Left)—A Modern Filling Station Done in the Chinese Manner, Architecturally Speaking, for Nanking Motorists. Next to It Two Young Mongolians in Their Inherited Headdress

These young men that we have just left, dressed like theological students, China's leaders of tomorrow, represent a tragic youth. These young girls, who will be mothers in a few years, for they marry young in this country, are victims. Their parents were born at a time when the Chinese civilization was still intact, when the traditional morality of Chinese family life held undisputed sway, when ancestor worship was universal, and when on great occasions incense was burned before the statue of Buddha. The mothers of these young people had their feet bound in their infancy; to go out into the street with a man seemed to them to be grossly improper. . . .

But these young men and girls play football or tennis together in sports breeches; they go to dancing halls; the men wear English clothing and the girls are beginning, very timidly, to wear lower-necked dresses. The Europeans who live in China are amazed at the progress that has been made in the last four or five years in the emancipation of women; it has been accompanied by a certain relaxation of morals. These young Chinese are breaking loose from the traditional Chinese morality. They no longer have any sympathy with its bases. . . .

Ignorant of Reasons

But while these young people are losing touch with the traditional morality, they are not coming wholly under the influence of the Christian ethic. They know our conventions and observe them; but they remain in ignorance of the fundamental reasons for them. And when they return home from college or office they find a swarm of human beings living all on top of one another, and all obeying the mother of the oldest man. For Chinese society is essentially of the matriarchal type.

A great banker, with an army of employees, and controlling enormous interests, was under the treatment of a European doctor in Shanghai. One day he disappeared. The doctor did not see him again for months; at last he returned, much worse. The doctor asked him why he had stayed away. "My mother-in-law made me," he said.

This little instance conveys the whole of modern China. It shows the distracted soul of the Chinese of today, torn between irreconcilable conceptions. These young people do well to be light-hearted—and who can reproach them for levity and unconcern? Their ancestral beliefs and traditional morality have been destroyed, and nothing, absolutely nothing, has been put in their place. The little religion that their fathers had has been taken away from them, and no other has been given to them. Their moral barriers have been destroyed, and people wonder that they break loose. Above all, they have been given a theoretical education, drawn from the West, with no practical application in their own country. These young Chinese men, and especially the women, whose breach with the past has been yet more sudden and complete, are fitter for sympathy than blame. For they no longer understand their country. They have lost contact with it, that intimate contact that can only come from centuries of civilization; and many are the souls today whose anchor has dragged.

Character Lacking

Every educationist, whether foreign or Chinese, will tell you that the thing that is lacking in his pupils is not intellectual qualities, but character. They have the desire for knowledge, but not the will to gain it. And there is nothing surprising in that. Character is formed only through the rigidity of tradition. And if the youth of the West are often battling between opposing tendencies, how should that not be still more so with this youth of China, torn by the conflict of two civilizations of which the whole moral and spiritual bases are contradictory?

The Chinese tradition has never tended to form active natures. To understand the Chinese it is necessary constantly to keep in mind those maxims of Confucius: "Knowledge is easy, action is difficult," and "When in doubt, abstain." We have our own proverbs of this type, but they have not penetrated to the depths of our being; they have not formed the basis of our conduct, because they have been confronted with other maxims of Christian origin, which exalt effort and action. In China, on the contrary, they have become fundamentals of the spiritual life—and Sun Yat-sen knew well that before he could achieve anything he would have to break down that barrier. But the new education is too recent to have had more than superficial effect as yet. Knowledge remains the main thing for a Chinese of today. When he knows, when he has understood, he is satisfied, and does not dream of doing anything about it—that is too difficult. When there is an accident in the street, a Westerner asks, "What can I do?" A Chinese asks, "How did it happen?"

Into this speculative culture the West has thrust without ceremony its passion for immediate action, its impatience, its practical, resolute method and outlook and its technical knowledge.

The Chinese, proud of their spiritual civilization, would have preferred to take from ours only its material side. They accept the telephone, the gramophone, and air travel, but many of them reject our religion and morality and ideas. Similarly, the Westerners are perfectly ready to give, or, rather, to sell to the Chinese all the products of our industry, but they refuse them the benefit of the ideas that are its counterpart. They want the Chinese to take their piece goods, but not their tradition of freedom or their nationalism. Most of them still regret the Manchu Empire. It did not treat them too well, but at least it made no claim to take leaves from the western book.

To draw this distinction between material and spiritual civilization is not honest dealing—a fact that neither side realizes.

Material and moral civilization form a single whole. The Chinese are deceiving themselves, as the Arabs and the Hindus deceive themselves, and all the other peoples of the five continents who imagine that they can take from our hands only our discoveries, and reject our ideas. But we westerners are deceiving ourselves no less when we impose our products on these peoples but deny them the benefit of our ideas.

Christian Effort

The great technical conquests of the West were not made *in vacuo*. They have their origin in the pleasure in effort—moral effort and physical effort—that is one of the characteristics of the Christian religion. It may most certainly be denied that western civilization is Christian in the full sense of the term; but it is Christian in origin and essence.

That is the explanation of the fact that wherever Western civilization penetrates it not only brings in democracy and nationalism, but also destroys the local religions.

This has proved to be the case in most of the countries of the East; it is bound to be so also in China, all the more since the conditions there are in some respects favorable to the spread of Christianity.

Christianity has several times had great opportunities in that country. There is no need to go as far back as the medieval Nestorians, but it may be recalled that the Jesuits were received with open arms when they came to the country for the first time, unsupported by any political power. They were able to make a considerable number of catechumens. In spite of the discord between Jesuits and Dominicans, the dispute between the Emperor of China and the Pope, and the ensuing persecutions, Christianity was never entirely extirpated. A Christian tradition subsisted through the centuries—it needed only to be reawakened when at length the missionaries returned. It was in the name of Christ that the Taipings, in the middle of the last century, raised the standard of revolt against the Manchu dynasty.

It Has Backing

Christianity is able to recall memories of a long past on Chinese soil; it also finds powerful elements of support in the China of today. It is true that the Kuomintang, on the morrow of its triumph, passed through a phase—under the influence of Russian Communism—of antireligious radicalism. It is an exaggeration to talk, as is sometimes done, of persecution. It would be more accurate to say that Christian propaganda met with certain obstacles, and that the missionaries were sometimes harassed. But that period has now passed, and although the laws which made the obstruction possible have not been repealed, the heads of the great missionary universities acknowledge that the present state of things is entirely satisfactory in every respect.

It would be strange were it otherwise, in a country ruled by Christians and including among its intellectual and political leaders a large number of practicing Christians. The Soong family, which plays so important a part in the Government of China, comes of Christian stock. Mr. Soong, the father of the family who are now living, was a Wesleyan preacher. His son, T. V. Soong, is always ready with a Scripture quotation, and of his three sons-in-law one, Dr. H. H. Kung, was at one time secretary of the Christian Unions, and the other two, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chiang Kai-shek, both became Christian converts.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Ohio

Youngstown—Week days, no regular time assigned, WKBN, 570kc.

Other Countries

Mexico

Baja California

Mexicali—Week days, no regular time assigned, XEAA, 920kc.

Changes in Schedule

Georgia

Macon — Mondays, 11:15 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

North Dakota

Grand Forks—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3 p. m., KFJM, 1370kc.

Texas

Austin—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

Other Countries

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack—Daily, 10:45 a. m., CHWK, 780kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

New York

Binghamton—Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WNBF, 1500kc.

Discontinue

Other Countries

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., discontinued during July and August, CHWK, 780kc.

Washington Feels Voluntary Treaty Long Step Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

abroad, was surprised at the British willingness to make so extensive concessions to Germany in the face of French reprisals, but, on the whole, approves this decision.

The agreement is regarded, too, as an indication that Great Britain sets less store than formerly by the "two-power standard"—an ancient unwritten precept of the Admiralty under which the British Navy would never be less than the two strongest navies on the continent of Europe. Jacking the German Navy up to 35 per cent involves an increase in the totals of continental navies and virtually ends any significance in the "two-power standard" theory. This is agreeable news to the United States, for British preoccupation with a rigid "two-power standard" was always a complicating factor in figuring British-American parity.

Practical Politics

But the potential effects of the naval agreement on land and air armaments are chiefly studied here. It is hoped that the Anglo-German accord will be taken as an example of practical world politics. The British now have eliminated the factor of uncertainty in respect to the German Navy; the Admiralty will know exactly what strength the Germans will have at any given time, and even if the strength is higher than they would really prefer, the factor of certainty counterbalances that of size.

Military experts here have always set great store by certainty, and they believe it would be worth a good deal to France if the threat of unlimited German land and air armaments could be eliminated by a fixed level, however high.

Such agreements, they anticipate, might supplement and make possible the general disarmament treaty toward which the powers have been working so long and with such little success. But they recognize that a major reversal of French policy may be necessary, and they regard the British example as a possible accellerant.

Cody Nephew Wins Suit

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Francis A. Cody, nephew of the late Col. William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody, was awarded an $1,085,366 Supreme Court verdict June 17 in his suit to recover collateral and interest which he alleged was unlawfully converted. Defendants in the action were Herman W. Booth, former member of the New York Stock Exchange, and George I. Hovey, Deansboro, N. Y., banker.

Garner Park Under Way

Construction work has begun on Garner State Park, 5 miles north of Uvalde, Texas, home town of Vice-President Garner.

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Britain Sends Eden to Paris To Win French on Naval Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

fleet, which will be approximately equal the British home fleet. But it is felt if there were no agreement, Germany would have gone beyond the limits now freely accepted.

The News-Chronicle points out in this connection that yesterday's agreement is the "first agreement for limitation of armaments since the war to which Germany has been a willing party."

Others say any agreement which lifts the ostracism imposed on Germany on account of her unilateral breach of previous undertakings has considerable psychological value.

The British Government's spokesmen express the hope that the Anglo-German accord will improve the prospects of general arms limitation.

The Daily Telegraph, usually one of the Government's strongest supporters, says today, rather doubtingly: "In future events alone can show whether that hope is justified."

The Manchester Guardian, Opposition paper, thinks the agreement will have the effect of pushing up the level of French-Italian naval tonnage, thus: "If 'limitation' is made easier, it may also prove to be at a higher, more expensive level."

Both papers, however, agree it is better to have this agreement than none at all.

Doubts are heard from several quarters about the submarine tonnage now permitted to Germany.

Submarine Question

The Morning Post, Government Righ Wing organ, considers it "unfortunate" that there is no provision for limiting the numbers as well as the tonnage of submarines.

The Post also criticized the "circumstances under which this agreement has been concluded." To make it only three months after strongly protesting against Germany's unilateral breaches of its treaty obligations and after merely informing instead of consulting Britain's other treaty partners, says the Post, "cannot but arouse a sense of misgiving."

The Opposition press generally approved the step, though the Daily Herald admits that "criticism on legalistic grounds is easy enough." The News-Chronicle describes it as "a landmark in world history."

Mr. Edward Williams, Member of Parliament, of the Opposition, on the other hand, has put down a hostile question to ask the Prime Minister—"is the agreement an indication of the Government's intention to arrange bilateral agreements with other states on regulation of armaments?"

The Times considers "the new Government has auspiciously begun their work for stabilization and peace."

The Daily Mail assures the French of British sympathy and urges that "there is no reason why their feelings should be ruffled."

The Express says: "France must take its own line over it. For Britain it means no naval race with Germany. So on the whole, we welcome it."

The procedure in this case is reminiscent of the Anglo-French bilateral naval accord of 1928, shortly after the failure of the Geneva Conference. But, whereas the Anglo-French agreement was only tentative and was abandoned in the face of American objections, the Anglo-German "exchange of notes" was already binding before it even had been communicated to Parliament.

Rome Joins Paris With Suspicion Of Bilateral Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 19—While the attitude of the Fascist Government on the Anglo-German naval agreement is one of reserve, the general tendency here is to share the suspicion and criticism raised in the French press on the understanding.

It is felt here that a bilateral agreement is contrary to the previous decision of Britain, France and Italy to act together on all questions affecting future relations with Germany. Britain, it is considered, has acted precipitously, taking into consideration only her own naval interests and giving practical indorsement to Germany's repudiation of the naval clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

In the Italian view, the "Stresa Front" has received another blow from which Germany alone will profit. It is feared that the gulf which the Italo-Ethiopian conflict has opened between Italy and England may be further widened by this unilateral British action.

Czechoslovakia Asks Friendly Co-operation With German Neighbor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 19 (AP)—Czechoslovakia extended to Germany today an expression of her desire for "friendly and neighborly relations."

"An understanding with Germany is one of the chief aims of our foreign policy," Foreign Minister Eduard Beneš asserted yesterday in an address to the Foreign Press Association of Berlin, making a tour of Czechoslovakia.

"Although Germans and Czechs have been at loggerheads, we are still convinced that Democracy supplies the foundation, and the only one, on which a modus vivendi for these two races can successfully rest."

His address was interpreted as an attempt to allay misgiving aroused in Germany by the mutual assistance pact recently concluded by Czechoslovakia and Russia.

Berlin Delighted At Recognition Of Reich's Equality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 19—The Anglo-German naval agreement is being hailed with great satisfaction as the first fruits of the Reich Chancellor's speech on May 21. The hope is expressed that this is the first step to further agreements with other nations, especially France, which will insure universal peace.

The success is ascribed—besides the skillful work of the leaders of the negotiations, especially to Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop—to the good will on both sides, to the moderate German demands and to Britain's recognition of Germany's needs. Satisfaction is also shown that this is the first time that the Third Reich has been treated as equal.

Regret is expressed over what is described as France's attempt to influence Great Britain during the negotiations. The Völkische Beobachter emphasized the fact that contrary to all of the disarmament conferences of recent years this conference has brought practical results. National Socialism, it continues, takes into consideration historical developments of all nations according to geographical position and recognizes England's need of great naval forces, just as it demands for Germany complete security in its position as a continental power.

Through the fixed quota between the naval forces of Germany and England a race in armaments is out of the question and thus a possible beginning for disarmament is given, the same organ says.

The Frankfurter Zeitung mentions that Germany's new naval policy is fundamentally different from prewar days which appeared to threaten England and thus led her to join other nations which also felt themselves threatened.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that Germany's relations with Britain have been put on a new basis. All causes of mistrust have been carefully eliminated and hence quick and satisfactory results have been possible. The Tageblatt's opinion is that such a fundamental change never could be brought about without concentration of the entire political power in the hands of one man, the Reichsführer.

Commencement for British Police

London's Promotion System Undergoes Radical Change as New Recruits Issue from Hendon where they went through regular course, including dinner jackets and blazers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Graduation day is at hand for the first police-college trained, ready-made officers of the Metropolitan Police Force.

That day will mark the change of the entire promotion system of the police in this city, and begins the testing time for the most radical reform ever applied to London's police.

From the end of July onwards a steady stream of men from the college, specially trained for the higher posts and who alone from the new recruits of the force will be able to scale the heights of promotion, will flow into Scotland Yard.

They have been to college at the new Police College at Hendon, a few miles north of London. There they have been coming to grips with an understanding of police organization, law, detection, natural science, traffic, finance and mechanical equipment of police forces.

Beginning of End

It will be a number of years before the new system they represent will finally oust the old. But their training marks the beginning of the end of the promoted officer from the ranks, who learned his whole job on his way up.

Scotland Yard is considered here to have taken a courageous step. The "promotion from the ranks" has often been supposed to be a foundation of that peculiar atmosphere of trust and homely authority surrounding the London police.

Till the new regulations came in, this plan—originated by Sir Robert Peel—had been adhered to for 104 years, and every appointment up to and including the rank of superintendent was filled by promotion of the "bobbies."

In the force of the future no ordinary constable, who does not graduate at the Police College, can rise higher than the rank of inspector, three steps above the first humble rank that made him pound a beat.

Problems

The new regulations face their criticis on two main problems—the problem of promotion and the incentive to work well, and the problem of lack of tradition behind the new officer class.

But the police view is that there was before them a choice between "making promotion more rapid for young and keen officers" and "leaving well alone."

The authorities believed that the time had come for radical changes. Now, they declare, the changes they have made will make promotion easier for keen officers, from young constables to young men going straight to the Police College, and will infuse Scotland Yard with a brighter outlook.

The Police College is the new keystone of the New Scotland Yard. The arrangement is that a certain number of young men are to be trained there for higher posts each year. These men will come from two sources, either straight from universities and public schools, or from the police force itself. Special examinations are held for young constables who have joined the ranks, allowing them to go to the college.

More Top Jobs

The numbers of higher posts have been increased. A system of short commissions has been arranged so that each year 5000 of the constables will be men who are not in the force for direct promotion, but are using it as a stepping stone to jobs in other places, and whose incentive will be the chance of being offered the "plums" in the hands of the special Appointments Bureau. These men will serve for 10 years in the force.

Consequently Scotland Yard claims that the whole outlook has been changed, and must not be judged on old lines.

Scotland Yard impressed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor with the fact that the very highest posts have never before been filled from promotion, but from outside sources. In future the aim is to open up the highest posts to the new type of young, highly trained officer.

This, too, Scotland Yard declared, that when the scheme was first mooted, in 1932-3, there were 8000 constables who had absolutely lost all prospect of promotion under the old system. They had failed to qualify for promotion through the necessary examination, within eight years of appointment.

The success of the new officers will rest, it appears to Londoners, upon those officers themselves and upon their training.

Classier

The bright young constable and the new type of recruit from outside have, on the other hand, prospects of quicker promotion, even of rising to the highest ranks. They will be more highly educated. Their knowledge of the technicalities of the law and the force will be greater, even if their knowledge of the actualities of service are less. They will all still spend a certain small period on a beat.

At the Police College the training is rigorous. The men are being educated to fulfill the demand laid down by Lord Trenchard, former Chief Commissioner of Police, when he wrote "the force requires young active control."

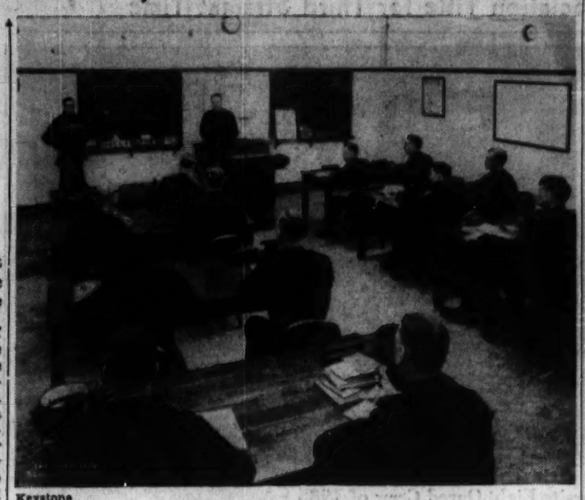
Among the kit that has to be taken to the College are flannel trousers, a bowler hat, and a dinner jacket suit.

The College has a blazer, a College cap, a College tie, a College scarf.

The men are required to have an education of high standard before they may enter.

It is obvious, the general feeling is, that the new authorities of the London Police Force are to be of a very high standard, socially as well as practically. They will be very different, in many cases, from the present day "Supers" and "Inspectors."

Their success depends on the way in which they conduct themselves. For it will be remembered that the first police introduced 106 years ago in London by Sir Robert Peel were subjected to storms of stones and jeers—until they had won themselves respect and admiration.



Keystone

Police College Like West Point

Scotland Yard Promotions Beyond Lower Grades Expected to Follow Only for Graduates of Hendon School

Gypsy Girls in Chicken-Feed Sacks Dance to Tin Pans in Barnyard Opera

AMES, Iowa, June 19 (AP)—One thousand 4-H Club members gathered today for the final dress rehearsal of the cornbelt premiere of "barnyard opera" in a setting as homespun as a calico dress.

Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," with a cast of 200 Iowa farm residents, was selected after a year's work in music appreciation by 4-H Club girls and adult rural education groups.

In contrast with the elaborate setting of metropolitan operas, the stage for the barnyard production was a wooden platform. The scenery was a framework covered with chicken wire and interlaced with green boughs and leaves.

Members of the cast fashioned their colorful costumes from old sacks, tin cans, wornout sheets, chicken leg bands and other materials found on a farm.

The swishing skirts of the gypsy girls came from chicken-feed sacks, stitched together and dyed brilliant yellow and flame. Ornamental stars, clipped from tin cans, adorned the gypsy costumes.

The ornaments were harness rings and chicken leg bands painted black.

From cast-off cake pans came the gypsy tambourines.

Into the costumes of other members of the cast went yards of old lace curtain, remnants of feather ticks and worn bed sheets, dyed in brilliant colors.

The opera will be presented tonight in the Iowa State College football stadium if the weather is fair, otherwise in the college gymnasium.

The five leading characters are Iowa farm men and women. One thousand 4-H girls will give a song festival as a prologue.

Justice Roberts Takes Day Off and Goes to Court

NORRISTOWN, Penna., June 19 (AP)—Mr. Justice Roberts doffed the robes of office yesterday, took a day off, and then went into court.

From the highest court of the land he stepped to the witness stand in Montgomery County Orphans Court in a case in which he said he had a "real interest" because he had been "charged with certain things."

He appeared in litigation concerning the $30,000,000 estate of the late Rodman Wanamaker as a former trustee.

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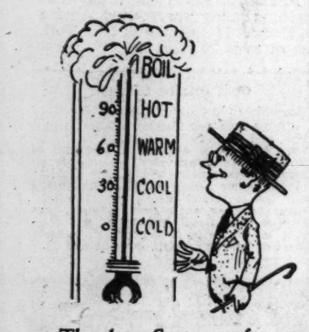

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California Is Varsity Victor By Few Feet

Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta Results for 1935

Varsity Race—Four Miles

	Time M. S.
1—California	18:32
2—Cornell	18:52⅘
3—Washington	19:00⅘
4—Annapolis	19:02⅘
5—Syracuse	19:08⅕
6—Pennsylvania	19:27
7—Columbia	19:37⅕

Junior Varsity Race—Three Miles

1—Washington	14:58⅘
2—Annapolis	15:04⅘
3—Cornell	15:19⅗
4—Syracuse	15:41

Freshman Race—Two Miles

1—Washington	10:39
2—California	10:41⅘
3—Annapolis	10:42
4—Columbia	10:48⅗
5—Syracuse	10:57⅘

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19—The crew of the University of California, for the third time in succession, managed to retain its supremacy in the four-mile race for varsity crews in the regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association on the Hudson, yesterday evening, but two threats, one immediate and most unexpected, the other pointing toward the future, severely imperiled its success.

In the first, an utterly unheralded crew from Cornell University, swept down the final mile on even terms with the Californians, and it took the judges to separate them at the finish, with the Cornell crew and most of the spectators figuring the result the other way. But Colles J. Coe of Yale, and his associate judges and timers at the finish decided that the defending champions had won by a yard or so, with a difference of three fifths of a second in their favor.

Then the sophomore crew of the University of Washington, which won the freshman race last year, swept to victory in the three-mile race for junior varsity crews with ease, and the Washington freshman crew was also an easy winner in the freshman race at two miles. The sophomores had beaten their own varsity in early races on the coast, and their performance looked better than the Washington varsity, which led for more than half of the course in the varsity race, but dropped back when the sensational duel between Cornell and California began as they approached the railroad bridge at the end of the third mile.

Though the weather had threatened all day, reducing attendance at the regatta far below a year ago, the races were rowed under unusually good conditions, so that the time in the varsity race was the best with only one exception, in the history of the regatta. Eighteen minutes and 52 seconds, the official time as announced, has been beaten only once, when California won its first race in 1928 in 18m. 35 4-5s. The times in the other races were slower, as the opposition to Washington failed to push the winner to undue exertions, both crews winning rowing with ease and smoothness, and holding their advantage all the way.

The Annapolis crews proved a disappointment all the way through, being far behind the leaders in all three races, while in the varsity race, the University of Pennsylvania crew, which had been regarded as a possibility on its showing in the sprint races in which they made a clean sweep, finishing unbeaten, was a poor sixth.

Washington led all the way in the freshman race, but a battle for second place developed between California and Annapolis, with the first coming through by less than a length, less than a second apart. Columbia beat out Syracuse for fourth place.

In the junior varsity, Washington made a weak start, being absolutely last at the end of the first half mile, with Annapolis leading them by more than a length; but at that point they hit their stride, and sweeping past the other three crews as if they were anchored, were in the lead before the mile post was passed. Gradually their lead increased, until at the finish they had a clear length of open water over Annapolis, with Cornell leading Syracuse by five lengths for third place.

Washington jumped to the front at the start of the varsity race, with Syracuse close behind; but as they passed the Columbia boathouse at the mile, Cornell began to work forward and challenge Syracuse. The next mile found California also creeping up, until as they came past the Cornell boathouse at 2½ miles, Washington was leading by a quarter of a length, with Cornell and California practically on even terms, and Syracuse dropping back into the crowd. Passing the railroad bridge, California shoved the prow of her boat in front, with Cornell next and Washington dropping back. At the new mid-Hudson bridge, half a mile from the finish there was no apparent change as the judges saw the prow of California first, and that ended the struggle. Washington was easily third, but Annapolis came strong at the end and took fourth place from Syracuse by a length.

Captures Intercollegiate Rowing Association Title for Third Straight Time

Wide World

The University of California Varsity Eight-Oared Crew of 1935

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 19, 1910

THE Philadelphia Athletics bowed before the three-hit pitching of Big Ed Walsh, 4 to 2, and slipped out of first place in the American League. The idle New York Highlanders took possession of the lead. Only one game was played in the National League, and that was a 10-to-3 victory for the first place Chicago team.

Scottish Open Golf Won by Percy Alliss

GLEN EAGLES, Scotland, June 19 (AP)—Percy Alliss today won the Scottish open golf championship, setting a new course record of 66 for his final round and winding up with 273 for 72 holes.

Joe Ezar of Waco, Texas, only American contestant, finished with 294.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard's Gridiron and Track Builder Retires

THE Harvard Athletic Association has announced with regret the retirement at his own request of Dennis J. Enright as superintendent of Soldiers Field. Enright, who has been employed by Harvard since 1888, has agreed, however, to serve the H. A. A., after July 1, in an advisory capacity. His active duties at Soldiers Field will be taken over by James F. McRae, who is also superintendent of Harvard Athletic Buildings.

Some of Enright's work has included the building of the Stadium football field in 1903; the building of the famous running track in 1903-04; the completion of the varsity baseball diamond in 1904, and the building of many other football fields, tennis courts and baseball fields outside of Soldiers Field.

During Enright's vacation trip to Ireland this summer he will advise the Free State Government authorities there regarding the location and construction of athletic fields.

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Weather Ignores Harvard-Yale—Harvard-Yale baseball series might be a paramount proposition in the collegiate sport world, but it means little in the way of weather consideration. Yesterday, at New Haven, the two struggled through 13 innings in cold, rainy and muddy conditions, and today they engaged in the second contest, with similar prospects for weather, at Soldiers Field, Boston.

Postponement would be inconvenient since no satisfactory solution has been prepared for it. A third game, win, lose or draw, is billed for the afternoon of the regatta at New London, Conn., Friday. Certainly weather did not prevent a great game yesterday, when Braman Gibbs broke up a 13-inning 2-all tie with a home run, scoring Ben Prouty ahead of him, to give Harvard victory, 4 to 2. Today they are at it again.

That 13-inning affair yesterday was the longest between the two since 1914. The result was gratifying to the Harvard alumni, but not so sweet to some 5000 rain-soaked Eli adherents. Now the Yale players will attempt to retaliate in like measure by spoiling the class-day celebration for the Harvards. If Yale wins today, that third game at New London will take on new proportions. Regardless of results now the Crimson has definitely clinched second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

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College Girl's Tennis Starts—Play in the annual intercollegiate girls lawn tennis tournament, postponed from yesterday, started on the dirt courts of the Longwood Cricket Club today. As soon as playable, the turf courts will be used.

Topseeded Mary E. Cutter of Jackson College, winner of the 1933 tournament, advanced to the second round without lifting a racket, when Margaret Steiner of Wellesley defaulted. Marian Wood of Smith College, seeded No. 4, dropped seven games in defeating Helen Chase of Wellesley, 6—3, 6—4.

Other winners today were: Beth Lancaster of Florida, who beat Nancy Zinsser of Smith, 6—2, 6—1; Doris Barker of Mount Holyoke, who eliminated Elizabeth Packer of Jackson, 6—4, 6—2, and Virginia Arnold of Sargent, who dropped only one game in defeating Alice Baker of Wellesley.

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Hub Golfer Advances—Fred J. Wright of Boston today defeated G. R. Rayner Jr. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., in the Canadian amateur golf championship at Hamilton, Ont., 2 and 1, the Associated Press reports. Allis Ellis, another Hub golfer, defaulted to Dick Moore of Vancouver.

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Women's Golf—The next event on the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts calendar will be an open mixed foursome at Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, June 21.

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Canoe Entries Close Tomorrow—Entries for the first regatta of the New England Canoe Racing Association will close Thursday. More than 60 have already entered the regatta, which will be held on the Charles River at West Roxbury and Dedham on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	34	19	.642
Chicago	27	21	.563
Detroit	29	23	.558
Cleveland	29	23	.558
Boston	26	28	.481
Washington	25	28	.472
Philadelphia	19	30	.388
St. Louis	15	35	.300

Results June 18

All games postponed.

Miss Wethered vs. Miss Didrikson

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Miss Joyce Wethered, English star, will team with Horton Smith of Chicago against Miss Mildred (Babe) Didrikson and Gene Sarasen in a mixed golf foursome exhibition at the Oak Park Country Club July 7.

Hockey League Meeting

MONTREAL, June 19 (Canadian Press)—The National Hockey League will meet at New York on June 25, Frank Calder, president, announced yesterday.

College Baseball Results

Harvard 4, Yale 3.
Holy Cross 6, Boston C. 2.

Six Harvard-Yale Players Will Face O-C Netmen Aug. 3

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Six college tennis players, three from Harvard and three from Yale, will arrive at Southampton, Eng., July 5, on the S. S. Majestic, to begin preparation for their matches as a combined team against that of Oxford-Cambridge, Aug. 3, 5 and 6. Unlike the track and field team from Harvard and Yale these tennis players will be unaccompanied by their coaches and will be on their own from beginning to end.

The personnel of the Crimson-Blue combination will comprise the two captains, Frank W. Jones '35 of Harvard and George C. Stevens '36 of Yale. The other Harvard players will be F. P. Whitbeck '35 and G. G. Glidden '36 and the Yale men will be Edward W. Mansfield '36 and Ralph E. Ellis '36. These selections were made following the Harvard-Yale annual match in which the Crimson triumphed, 11-4, May 18 at New Haven.

The itinerary of the trip is interesting from start to finish with many entertainments provided and opportunity to view the Davis Cup interzone final and cup final. The headquarters of the players will be the Hotel Tudor, London.

Courtesy practice arrangements by the Committee of the All-England Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club have been made and the players have been granted honorary memberships to the following clubs. The New University Club, the Royal Auto Club, the Royal Auto and Country Club, the Queen's Club, the Roehampton Club and the Chiswick Park Lawn Tennis Club. The itinerary follows:

July 5—Arrive Southampton on S. S. Majestic; 12—Guests of Capt. J. T. Baines at Eton vs. Harrow cricket match; 13—Match with Queen's Club; 14—Match with Chiswick Park Lawn Tennis Club; 15—Travel to Sheffield or Leeds in morning, match with Yorkshire; 16—Proceed to Manchester, match with Lancashire and Cheshire at Northern Lawn Tennis Club at Didsbury. Party at Mr. R. Moseley's Collar House, Prestbury. Stay night at Alderley Edge as guests of Mr. G. St. Clair Miller and friends; 17, 18 and 19—The Northern Lawn Tennis Tournament, with a dance on the final night; 20—Visit Lake District until 22d, stay at the Old England Hotel, Bowness-on-Windermere, and will be entertained by Mr. Colin Lings and Mr. F. J. Milne; 22—Return to London; 23—See Davis Cup intersone final at All England Club, Wimbledon; 24—Visit Cambridge University under direction of Capt. J. T. Baines; 25—Visit Oxford under direction of Mr. E. Slade and return to London; 29-30—See Davis Cup challenge at Wimbledon; 31—Proceed to Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.

Aug. 1—Match with International Club of Great Britain at Devonshire Park; 2—See Oxford-Cambridge in match with I. C. of G. B.; 3, 5 and 6—Match with Oxford-Cambridge for Prentice Trophy.

Von Cramm Seeded Next to Perry in Wimbledon Tennis

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—The tournament committee for the Wimbledon tennis championships, opening next Monday, sprang a surprise today by seeding Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany No. 2 in the men's singles behind the defending champion, Frederick J. Perry of England.

Von Cramm's high position in the draw reflected his consistent play both this year and last.

Jack Crawford of Australia was seeded No. 3 followed by H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas; Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia and Christian Boussus of France, in that order.

Germany also gained second position in the seeding for women's singles. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling, who recently won the French title after defeating Helen Hull Jacobs, the American title-holder in the semifinals, was rated just behind Dorothy E. Round, the English star and defending champion.

Miss Jacobs was seeded No. 3 followed, in order, by Helen Wills Moody, former world's title-holder who is attempting a comeback; Mme. Rene Mathieu of France, Katherine E. Stammers of England, Margaret C. Scriven of England, and Joan Hartigan of Australia.

Allison and John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., twice winners of the doubles title, were top seeded in that division followed by Crawford and Adrian K. Quist, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, and J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako, the youthful American combination.

Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, topped the draw in the women's doubles field with Mme. Mathieu and Frau Sperling No. 2; Miss Stammers and Freda James, No. 3, and Elsie Goldsack Pittman and Adeline (Billie) Yorke No. 4.

For mixed doubles von Cramm and Frau Sperling were top seeded followed by Martin Legeay of France and Mme. Henrotin; Perry and Miss Round; and Allison and Miss Jacobs.

The draw puts Perry and Menzel in the first quarter; Crawford and Wood in the second; Boussus and Austin in the third, and Allison and von Cramm in the fourth.

The draw for the first round in men's singles will send Van Ryn against Don Turnbull of Australia; Wood against E. Itoh of Japan; Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., against F. H. D. Wilde of England; Allison against Vivian McGrath of Australia; and Gene Mako of Los Angeles against D. M. Jones of New York, famous Columbia University captain.

In women's singles, Mrs. Moody will play M. Baumgarten of Hungary; Miss Jacobs will meet the Belgian champion, Nelli Adamson; and Miss Andrus will face Miss J. Saunders.

Over the Net

Miss Hollinger Repeats

VIRGINIA E. HOLLINGER of Dayton, Ohio, has won another leg on the Mary K. Browne Cup. She defeated her chief tennis rival, Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., in the final at Painesville, Ohio, recently, 7—5, 6—0, repeating her triumph of a year ago. The Misses Hollinger and Grawn were eliminated from the doubles competition by Merceiner Weiss of St. Louis, Mo., and Clara Davis of Evanston, Ill., at 6—2, 5—7, 6—0, in the final. Miss Hollinger won the United States singles and doubles indoor championships for girls at the Longwood Covered Courts last December. Miss Grawn is a former national girl indoor champion.

Miss Browne, long a noted figure in both amateur and professional tennis ranks, started the tournament last year for ranking junior players who have passed beyond the "junior" stage and are ready to test their rackets against senior players. The tourney was held on the courts of Lake Erie College where Miss Browne is tennis coach and a member of the department of physical education faculty.

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Net Cordings—Alice I. Marble of San Francisco swung a racket in tournament play on June 15 for the first time since she was forced out of tennis competition abroad last year. She is a strong favorite to win the women's singles title of California at Berkeley . . . Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, Calif., holds the Maryland women's championship as the result of her final-round victory over Anne Page of Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—0, 7—5, at Baltimore recently . . . Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., the United States indoor champion, and Herbert L. Bowman of New Rochelle, N. Y., are playing in the New Jersey state championships at the Montclair A. C., each seeking his third leg and permanent possession of the William Elder Marcus Bowl . . . Ralph E. Chambers, Longwood Cricket Club professional, has mailed his signed contract to coach at the United States Military Academy next spring. Chambers has coached the Cadets for the past three seasons with a fair share of success.

Pacific Coast League

(Second Half)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	1	0	1.000
San Francisco	1	0	1.000
Seattle	1	0	1.000
Hollywood	0	0	.000
Sacramento	0	0	.000
Oakland	0	1	.000
Portland	0	1	.000
Los Angeles	0	1	.000

Results June 18

Missions 9, Oakland 8.
San Francisco 7, Portland 5.
Seattle 12, Los Angeles 6.
Only games scheduled.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Buffalo	33	24	.579
Montreal	33	26	.559
Baltimore	33	27	.550
Toronto	33	29	.532
Newark	31	28	.525
Syracuse	30	32	.484
Rochester	25	36	.410
Albany	23	39	.371

Results June 18

Albany 8, Toronto 7.
Albany 1, Toronto 0.
Rochester 12, Baltimore 8.
Montreal 8, Syracuse 3.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	35	14	.714
Pittsburgh	33	23	.589
St. Louis	30	23	.566
Chicago	27	23	.540
Brooklyn	24	26	.480
Cincinnati	21	32	.396
Philadelphia	19	30	.388
Boston	16	34	.320

Results June 18

All games postponed.

Washington State Captain

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—Dwight Scheyer, discus champion of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, is the captain of the Washington State track and field team for next year. Scheyer, whose best throw this season was 150ft. 4½in., is also a capable shot putter.

Terry's Hustling Helps Giants In Their Flag Drive

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Applauding the New York Giants is getting to be a habit. Rarely has a baseball team been praised as lavishly as the current outfit of Bill Terry. Fans, scribes, players and managers have vied with one another in boosting the 1935 Giants as one of the greatest teams of modern times.

At the start of the season someone said that in order to win the National League pennant the Giants would need to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals, champions last year. If that is so, the New Yorkers are as good as "in" right now. Five times they have beaten Frankie Frisch's club and only twice have they lost. In the recent series at the Polo Grounds, a series which the Cardinals said would put them in first place, the Giants took three straight, one of the victories being a 14-to-3 affair that was almost laughable from the standpoint of baseball competition. Instead of being in first place, the Cardinals left the Polo Grounds in third place, seven full games in back of the leaders and one and one half contests behind the Pittsburgh Pirates, occupants of second position.

Point to Pitching Staff

There is a question as to what athlete should be given the most praise in the rise of the Giants. Some favor giving all the credit to the five-cylindered pitching staff, which kept the club in first place while the infield was riddled with injuries. Perhaps the reserves, who filled the infield vacancies, are entitled to the bulk of credit.

Others insist that Joe Moore and Mel Ott, the outfielders, are keeping the Polo Grounders in the running. Hank Leiber, who patrols the outfield between Moore and Ott, has added much punch to the club and developed into a crack fielder. Mark Koenig has played three different infield positions and played them well. At the same time he has hit hard. Dick Bartell, Capt. Travis Jackson and Gus Mancuso are singled out as favorites. Bill Terry, the manager, has been praised for his strategy. In all of this confusion, however, Bill Terry, the first baseman, has been practically forgotten. Yet, Memphis Bill is having a great year.

Not considering his managerial ability, but thinking of Terry only as a first baseman, he is entitled to as much credit for the present position of the Giants as any other man on the team. When the unofficial batting averages were released last Saturday, Bill was leading the regulars on his club. He was hitting 20 points higher than any other first baseman in the National League. Although he hasn't driven in nearly as many runs as Ott, the Giants' pilot, from his No. 3 position in the lineup, has put many a run in scoring position.

Has Kept Rallies Going

Terry has kept rallies going that were started by Joe Moore, the first-ball hitter, and Dick Bartell, that little bundle of "pepper" who plays shortstop. Terry's hits have enhanced the value of those made by Moore and Bartell, and also those made by Ott and Leiber, who followed him in the batting order.

As a fielding first baseman, Terry ranks among the best in the majors. Perhaps he is the No. 1 man in this respect. He is as sure with his mit hand as most first sackers are with both hands. And he hustles every minute and every inning of every game.

Incidentally, Terry doesn't particularly care about playing first base any more. Terry is playing the initial bag for the Giants because Terry the manager can't find a more valuable first baseman for the team.

It is rumored that he would retire to the bench tomorrow if a capable youngster could be found. But there are few young men around who could fill the shoes of Terry the veteran, and fill them without seriously weakening the pennant-bound Giants.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Judge Landis and Alabama Pitts

IT IS doubtful if any case has come before Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis for decision, since he became high commissioner of professional baseball, that has been as hard to decide or involved so much, both as regards the future of professional baseball and the player in question, as did that concerning Alabama Pitts, the young man who became a baseball and football star while confined in Sing Sing prison. To many it undoubtedly seemed to be a very simple problem; but when one stops and considers all of the points involved, one cannot but help realizing that the minor-league officials who ruled that he could not play had much on which to base their decision, while Judge Landis also had much to justify his reversing it and clearing the field for Pitts to show that he appreciates his opportunity to re-establish himself in the social world and never give those who have supported him the least grounds for regret.

Associated Press

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis

The Ban on Exhibition Games

One of the best features of the Landis decision is to be found in his insisting that Pitts shall not play in or be at any exhibition games in 1935. In other words, if Pitts is to be a member of the Albany team, or any professional team, he is to do it solely through his ability to make good as a baseball player. This is as it should be, and every fair-minded person will hope that he comes through. That he is starting under the guiding hand of Johnny Evers, one of the smartest second basemen of all time, is cause for satisfaction, and it is to be hoped that the baseball fan will do everything in his power to encourage Alabama Pitts in his new field.

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Australia Is Out

What will undoubtedly go down as the biggest surprise of the Davis Cup international lawn tennis season of 1935 was the elimination of Australia by Germany in the semifinal round of the European zone competition. With Jack Crawford and Vivian McGrath as her two singles players, it was expected that the Anzacs would come through to the interzone final at least; but when McGrath fell before Heiner Hinkle in the first-day singles, Germany practically clinched her victory, as Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm was expected to take his two singles matches. It is now 16 years since Australia won a challenge-round match, which brings to memory such brilliant players of the past as Norman E. Brooks, Anthony F. Wilding, George L. Paterson and James O. Anderson. This year seemed to be one of great promise to the country "down under," but, as has so often been the case with the United States, the Australians will have to wait another year at least.

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A Just Tribute to a Fine Trainer

As a mark of respect to Charles F. (Doc) Seeley, who has retired as track and field coach at Williams College, the track men and squad managers who came under his coaching during the past 43 years joined in compiling a portfolio of testimonials which was recently presented to him at a meeting of the Society of Alumni, and it is safe to say that "Doc" will appreciate it as much as anything he has ever received. Among one of those who contributed was Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York who managed the Williams track team of some 26 years ago.

Allison Is Pressed In London Tourney

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Playing spottily as a result of lack of practice and the handicap of a wet court, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., American Davis Cup veteran, had a brisk match on his hands in the London tennis championships today before he eliminated R. J. Ritchie, 6—2, 10—8, to reach the quarterfinals. Allison finally was forced to storm the net in the latter stages of the long second set to win.

J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., eliminated C. M. Jones, promising young Englishman, 6—3, 6—4, after trailing 0—3 in the second set.

Another young Englishman, G. R. B. Meredith, carried C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles to three sets before succumbing, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3. Mako will play Budge tomorrow.

David N. Jones of New York, former Columbia tennis captain, defeated Jack Lysaght of England, who conquered John W. Van Ryn yesterday, 6—2, 6—2. Allison will play K. C. Gandar-Dower of England tomorrow.

Co-Captains Chosen

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Jack Fleming of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Winslow "Bunny" Heg of Evanston have been elected co-captains of Northwestern University's track team. Fleming competes in the half mile and Heg in the quarter. Both placed second in the Big Ten meet last month. The two runners, together with Phil Doherty, low hurdler, with Coach Frank Hill, will compete in the national intercollegiate track meet at Berkeley, Calif., June 21 and 22.

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Canada's Release in Radio From American Trend Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

can alone protect and extend that freedom of opinion over the air.

"That principle, I believe, is the essential principle, if the inevitable and incalculable social revolutions, that are in process of being born, may be accomplished with the most reasonableness and peace and the least violence and conflict.

"If Canada is to have a Canadian public opinion, then Canada must have a first class and adequately financed system of national broadcasting. If Canada is to achieve political and social reconstruction, then Canada must have that system administered by an independent body above party or commercial considerations and capable of the broadest tolerance and freedom."

Alternative System Favored

Summarizing the attitude of the Canadian public to North American broadcasting, Mr. Spry offered the following observations:

1. The Canadian listeners desire American programs. No proposal was ever made either to eliminate American programs from Canadian stations or to seek some improbable technical method for restricting Canadian listeners to Canadian programs. On the contrary the Canadian listener is for the most part appreciative, often enthusiastic and only sometimes critical of the programs of American stations.

2. Leaders of Canadian opinion desire the establishment of an alternative system of broadcasting from Canadian sources for Canadian listeners. Supporting this view in Canada are those who desire above all else to unify and strengthen Canadian national sentiment, those who wish to see the full use of the radio for specifically educational purposes as in Britain, and for general cultural purposes and those who for commercial reasons wish to see Canadian advertisers with some opportunity for competing with American advertisers.

Over Canadian Stations

3. Canadians desire to have programs from the United States and from Europe, but if possible they wish to get these programs, both from the point of view of effective reception and from the national point of view, over Canadian stations.

4. So far as possible the Canadians wish to be in some fair position to protect Canadian opinion from American influences, and to prevent American ownership or control of Canadian radio.

The Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission which was created to promote the objectives outlined above has not proved adequate, according to Mr. Spry who believed it had two fatal weaknesses. First, he said that no satisfactory alternative system of Canadian broadcasting stations could be built on the existing revenues of the commission and, second, the commission was not well constructed, since it was at once the legislative body formulating policy and the administrative body carrying out policy.

Mr. Spry raised this question: "Shall radio broadcasting, still in its infancy particularly in short wave and television, become the repressive instrument of one or other of the classes into which society is now dividing?" and he answered in these words:

Exploitation Issue Raised

"In Canada and in the United States, whatever cautious tolerance may now be exercised, this majestic power for influencing public opinion is mainly owned and controlled and used for the purposes of that class which is challenged by those who feel themselves exploited and who demand fundamental changes in ownership and objective.

"If the radio is exclusively or predominantly used for the purposes of presenting the view of society held by that group, and the exploited group is prevented from using it, then there is little or no hope for the education of opinion and its implementing through democratic machinery. The choice, in a revolutionary world, is the choice between change through the free growth of opinion expressed by constitutional means or change by violence.

"Radio broadcasting, in my humble opinion, erected into a great trusteeship, holds in fee if not the peace between nations, at least in Anglo-Saxon countries the peace between classes, and should be owned and controlled by a body of people above the storm and conflict. It should be an impartial and judicial arbiter, neither directing nor restraining the growth of opinion, but reflecting, liberating, guaranteeing, civilizing the flux and flow of fructifying convictions.

"Neither a system of ownership and control that tends to private monopoly operated for profit and dependent upon advertising revenue nor a public monopoly directly dependent upon a party in power is capable of exercising that great trusteeship."

Allocation of Channels

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, chairman of the committee on engineering developments of the National Council on Radio Education, in the United States, said that he recognized that the free-flying radio waves from powerful American stations represented a real problem for Canada, and he suggested that the allocation of radio channels to each nation might well be intrusted to some neutral body of jurists and technicians.

"Canada and the United States are fortunate indeed in the spirit in which they normally approach these and similar problems," he said. "Probably there do not exist two more friendly neighbors on this often sore-tormented ball of earth.

"This makes it incumbent on all well-wishing men in each country to favor strongly those methods of adjustment in radio matters which run parallel to the understanding attitude of the two nations relative to each other. Given a continuance of the present cordial relationships—and there is no reason to doubt such continuance — Canadian-American radio problems seems little more than matters for thoughtful analysis and calmly equitable solution."

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Ten Guesses (15)

Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page

1—Yes; see Judges 4:19.
2—Yes.
3—No; France has 212,659 square miles, and Texas 265,896.
4—Yes.
5—Yes; 224,995,500 persons speak English, and at least 50,000,000 more use it in business. Approximately 475,000,000 speak Chinese and allied dialects, and 216,000,000 speak Hindi and dialects, and 160,000,000 speak Russian and dialects.
6—Yes.
7—Yes; Greater Berlin has 4,288,314, and Greater Paris has 3,783,000.
8—Yes.
9—Yes.
10—Yes; Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina.

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A Man in the News

By a Staff Artist

Elihu Root

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 19

ELIHU ROOT, America's elder statesman, has been drawn out of his retirement this week to add new honors to the extensive index of world acclaim that has come to him in nearly a century of life that had its beginning in "a plain, old house where truth and honor dwelt," in Clinton, N. Y., across the way from Hamilton College.

For many years Mr. Root has lived in almost unbroken solitude in an atmosphere of books and a small intimate circle of friends. On Monday, however, he emerged to take up a prominent position on the platform at the commencement exercises of Hamilton College, of which he has been a member of the board of trustees for 61 years.

He was to have attended, too, a luncheon given yesterday in honor of him and of Canada's war-time Premier Sir Robert Laird Borden, at the Canadian-American Conference at St. Lawrence University. Since he was unable to be there himself he wrote a letter of greeting to the conference. This was read at the luncheon by Owen D. Young. Tribute to Mr. Root was voiced by a number of those attending.

Root Fellowship Award

The Hamilton Commencement and the Canadian-American Conference both represent things in which his interest now chiefly centers—youth and the promise it holds for that 'other matter or perennial concern to him, the cause of international amity.

One expression of his interest in youth was the establishment in 1894 of the Root Fellowship in Science with a stipend of $1000 for graduate study at an approved American or European university, for students completing the course at Hamilton. It was awarded this year in Mr. Root's presence, to the valedictorian of the graduating class.

"Counsel of the World"

Perhaps no living American is more honored by his countrymen and the world than this man who is still "the Senator" to his friends, but whose life as national and international adviser under seven Presidents and as peace arbiter won him the name of "Counsel of the World." It has brought him, the son of a professor of mathematics, from schoolteacher in the year that ended the Civil War, to high places of state—as Secretary of War under two Presidents and Secretary of State, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, presidency of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and membership in the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

While he grew up with the "horse and buggy" era, he kept pace with his world, and became the exemplification of the nation's growth in international - mindedness as its world power and overseas responsibilities increased.

Mr. Root's law practice brought him leading clients of the nation's banking, transportation and industrial world in the '80's and '90's. From this he entered public affairs, to play a premier role in matters of state that have ranged the globe, from colonial organizer to chief deviser of the plan which became the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice under the League of Nations Covenant.

Places Hope in Youth

Out of it he has come to have such understanding of the "steady, continuous and unspectacular labor that goes into improving the foreign relations of civilized man that to him there are no worse enemies to this work than the people who must see an immediate result in everything proposed." In his own saying, the way to that "kindlier world," which he has faith is in the making must be "leg over leg like the dog went to Dover."

Youth has superb eminence in his philosophy of how to go about this "necessarily very slow and laborious and difficult work," that is to effect his ideal of an orderly world intelligence ruling itself with sensible law.

"Every step of human progress on the long road of civilization has been made not by compulsion," he holds. "Advance comes from within."

"Freed from Servile Hands"

And so he is a devoted observer this year, as every year, of the ceremonies with which the new crop of graduates are being launched upon their life work, knowing that new international standards and realization of the value and necessity of world peace depend on winning over the individual.

For himself, chief consulting architect of the World Court, and his own place of fame secure as one who has sought to promote a world order, Mr. Root's vigilance in the making of that order is unquenchable, and at 87 he pleaded for three hours before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for ratification of the World Court agreement which the "Root Formula" had conditioned to American objections, and defeat of the resolution in recent months again brought him from retirement with forceful comment.

He is wont, however, to refer to "the pleasure of the ninth decade" with a quotation from Sir Henry Wotton: "Freed from servile hands of hope to rise or fear to fall."

Root's Greetings Read At Border Conference

CANTON, N. Y., June 19 (AP) — The greetings of Elihu Root of New York were sent to the conference on Canadian-American Affairs in a letter written in pen by the famous statesman, now in his ninety-first year. The letter was read by Owen D. Young at a luncheon in honor of Mr. Root and Sir Robert Laird Borden, wartime Premier of Canada.

"I am warmly sympathetic with the proposed conference over Canadian-American affairs," he wrote, "and I should feel greatly honored to be associated with Sir Robert Borden." . . .

Dr. James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, which is sponsoring the conference with St. Lawrence University of Canton, and Queens University of Kingston, Ont., joined Sir Robert, Mr. Young and Alanson B. Houghton, former American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, in tribute to Mr. Root.

Employers Make Pledge Against Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, June 19—Compilation of a list of employers who pledged themselves not to employ children is being made by the New York Child Labor Committee. The chief aim of the campaign is to get employers voluntarily to agree to continue the restrictions against child labor provided for in the National Industrial Recovery Administration codes, abrogated by the Supreme Court decision.

First returns on a poll regarding ratification of the national child labor amendment was made public by the Christian Herald. The report said that out of 4035 ballots, 3458 were for ratification and 577 were against it. All states were represented in the poll, the announcement added.

San Jose to Answer Chain Mail in Jail!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—An emergency ordinance prohibiting the circulation of chain letters in San Jose has been passed by the City Council. Violation of the ordinance is a misdemeanor and carries a penalty of a $500 fine, six months in county jail, or both.

According to the ordinance, any system or device, whether written, printed or oral that propose the sending, deposit or surrender of any sum of money or anything of value upon the promise or statement of receiving a greater value in return, is unlawful.

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Cancellation Asked in Report For Ocean-Mail Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

was obsolete or not, and whether she was seaworthy or not, the contract was unfair to the Government because it waived $1,720,000 in penalties which would have been due had she been laid up under the conditions of her original sale to the operating line.

The only new specific charge reflecting on the present Administration was that the Shipping Board Bureau, successor to the old Shipping Board, agreed to give the Leviathan a berth in Hoboken free of charge when she was laid up. The line had previously been paying $2000 a month for a berth, the witness testified. Further, he insisted, the Shipping Board paid $16,000 to dredge out the Hoboken pier for the Leviathan, a sum which he said the line had agreed to pay, but had not paid and which no effort had ever been made by the Government to collect.

Clash With Witness

Members of the Senate committee clashed with the witness on several counts. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher D) of Florida and Wallace White Jr. (R) of Maine, both protested against implications by Mr. Mitchell that Admiral H. I. Cone, formerly of the Shipping Board, had been improperly influenced with the shipping interests.

Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan and Charles L. McNary of Oregan both protested against testimony taken from congressional records and insisted that he limit his testimony to information from "new sources."

Little continuity marked the hearing. Mr. Mitchell mixed the Leviathan incident with his version of reason for his dismissal from government service in a fashion which proved a marked disappointment to Republicans who had come to the session in anticipation of some new light on the Democratic Administration.

Ask Scrapping of System

The Black committee report, aftermath of a series of protracted investigations, which have extended over a period of nearly 12 months, recommends the complete scrapping of the existing system whereby the American merchant marine is subsidized partially by direct construction and maintenance loans from the Shipping Board Bureau, and partially by mail contracts.

In its place two members of the committee, Senators Black and Patrick McCarran (D) of Nevada, strongly recommend outright government ownership of all United States merchant vessels. Senator William H. King (D) of Utah accepts all the findings of fact, but prefers merely abandonment of both the subsidization of the merchant marine and all legislation which is alleged to put United States ships at a competitive disadvantage to foreign vessels.

Scathing Charges

Both Republican members of the committee, Senators William R. Austin of Vermont and Wallace White Jr. of Maine, withheld their signatures from the document which is, in effect, the most scathing list of charges brought against any Administration since the Teapot Dome oil scandals of the Harding regime.

The report finds that from 1928 to June, 1934, American taxpayers have poured a total of $162,139,989 into American shipping with the purpose of building of an adequate merchant marine capable of handling American commercial needs in time of peace and providing a sound force of auxiliary vessels for the navy in time of war.

"Instead of an adequate merchant marine," the report finds, "it has produced a plague of unconscionable exploiters intent upon wringing every possible penny from the public purse, while giving an absolute minimum of service in return. It has facilitated every conceivable form of holding company, subsidiary, affiliate and associated hocus pocus. It has financially assisted favored operators in the protected and semi-protected trades against competition limited to subsidized American-flag enterprise. While it has given birth to a situation to delight unscrupulous self-seeking individuals, it has caused the marine subsidy of the nation with real reason to become known as 'pie.'"

The report actually finds that despite the huge government investment in the national merchant marine, which it estimates far exceeds the differentials between American and foreign costs, the United States today has a fleet of modern merchant ships which exceeds in value and size only that of Spain. Every other nation with any shipping at all, it finds, is ahead of the United States.

Prague-Moscow Air Line

The Czechoslovak state air lines plan regular transport service between Prague and Moscow, with immediate connections with planes on the Prague-Paris route

Grain Monopoly Bill Favored by Cabinet Official in Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., June 19—Canada's new grain marketing board bill now before Parliament at Ottawa, will be of immense value to western Canada and especially to the wheat growers of Alberta, according to F. S. Grisdale, Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, who expressed himself as approving the new measure.

"It is what we have desired for some time in Alberta," Mr. Grisdale said. "It should be an effective means of controlling the extreme fluctuations in wheat prices, especially at the harvest season.

"I regard the bill introduced by Premier R. B. Bennett in the House of Commons this week as one of prime importance to Alberta. It will effect half a billion dollars of business in the Dominion, and will be of benefit in handling the 100,000,000 bushels of wheat grown in this province annually.

"Creation of a grain marketing board for the Dominion will facilitate the disposal of the annual wheat surplus in Canada, because the responsibility will rest on that board to push sales in every direction with greater energy than has ever been done up to the present."

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Women's Activities
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Pleasure Hunting in Smart and Enjoyable Clothes

Fashions—Foods
In Wednesday and Friday Page

The Vacation Outfit

For Those Who Amuse Themselves on Moderate Budget

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE season of vacations has arrived and the clothes that we take with us on our pleasure hunt can greatly contribute to our enjoyment or detract from it. It will be found that the dresses that give the greatest contentment are those which have been carefully selected with reference to the activities which will fill the days and, of course, with due regard to the individuality of the wearer, but which while being worn, may be forgotten. This predicates their suitability, their comfortable cut, their correct length, and general conformity to style trends. Only in costumes that are very nearly perfect can one relax and be clothes unconscious.

The dresses illustrated on this page have been selected to suit the girl or young matron who is neither a camper nor yet a guest in a fashionable colony. They are adapted to the festivities that center around informal country clubs and homes where young people amuse themselves on moderate budgets. Four types of dresses are presented; the number of dresses needed within each category is, obviously, a matter for personal decision.

The ensemble of washable crêpe is a smart summer traveling costume, whether the trip is made by train or motorcar. In white, a pastel color, or dark red, it is a suitable go-away outfit. The dark scarf gives it formality, which can be further built up by hat and gloves. Yet if immediately upon arrival a game of croquet is suggested or the newly-popular lawn bowling, the jacket and scarf can be removed together with hat and gloves, and there remains an excellent, active-sports frock. For golf, too, it is available. The inverted pleats in the skirt give freedom of motion and action pleats in the back of the sleeveless shirtwaist justify every hope of long drives.

The afternoon print of triple sheer, gay with field flowers on one of the new light grounds, has been made into a frock of street length. It is the kind of dress that can go with distinction anywhere — including weddings—from noon till seven o'clock. And where life does not cease to be informal at the dinner hour, it can go on into evening functions. The gracefully draped bodice is flattering to the head and face and the fashionable front fullness in the skirt gives the flow and rhythm demanded of drapery this season. The plain-colored sash and sleeve lining, which repeat a color in the print, and the bunch of flowers at the neck, cut from the pattern, are pleasing touches. The fascinating cartwheel hat with triple crown is from Lilly Daché and admirably interprets the simple elegance of the frock.

Since cottons have gone semi-formal, girls will find it wise to include a number of long-skirted ones in their vacation wardrobe. The one pictured is of shadow-printed organdy and is rather severely tailored, but its widely-flared and ruffled hemline announces that its role is in the evening drama. Pleats are high fashion, and the use of them here to form the skirt and sleeve ruffles and to delineate a panel on the front of the corsage is an excellent style point, as is the black velvet sash ribbon. Décolleté dresses of novelty cottons, either tailored or in dressmaker style, will prove the smartest and most comfortable dance dresses for the evenings which this summer has in store.

Play suits are one of the jolliest of the season's idioms. A particularly attractive model, styled for tennis, badminton, and lawn cricket is fashioned of white piqué. The shorts are as full as a skirt and reach to the knees, and the top, although cut so as to give the utmost freedom to the athletic arm, is nevertheless attractively tailored and looks very neat with its square neckline, buttoned shoulders, and convenient patch pocket. A suit or two of this type is essential for every girl who likes out-of-doors and wants to be ready for whatever comes along in the way of sports and fun.

John J. Duffy Studios

Left—Afternoon Frock in Street Length; the Material Is an All-Silk, Pure-Dye, Triple Sheer in Deep Floral Combinations, Accented by Plain-Colored Sash and Sleeve Lining and by a Jabot of Field Flowers Cut From the Print. Right—Sports Ensemble in Pastel Tones for Country Wear, and Obtainable in Deep Red for Town and Travel. The Dark-Toned Buttons Harmonize With the Scarf and Are Detachable. The Frock Is of Washable Crepe. Below—Tailored Organdie Frock, Shadow Printed. Available in All the Summer Shades, With a Black Velvet Sash. "Paul Sargent Originals."

Five Points in Meal Planning

They Enable a Woman to Make Up Her Own Menus

Foods for Special Needs—8

By Hannah Dutaud

Supervisor of Steward's Department and Teacher in Nurses' Training Course, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE spirit of progress is being keenly felt in the building of meals, and we cannot fail to realize the tremendous change which has taken place within the past few years. This forward step is toward simplicity and quality. Old stereotyped meals are slowly losing ground under a decided touch of newness. Glancing over the leaves of an early publication dated 1877, in which is a page devoted to the "Kitchen," one finds a list of menus for a week. One breakfast read: "Oatmeal pudding with milk or syrup, cold bread and butter, apple pie, hot drink." The dinners and suppers are quite amusing: apple pie for breakfast, and mince pie for dinner. The suggested vegetables were potatoes, carrots, and onions; a very limited assortment as contrasted with the variety which are served today.

Women need have no aversion concerning meal planning; it is an opportunity for orderly unfoldment which brings harmony and joy into the home; a useful vehicle through which they minister to the needs of their families. Nothing savors of monotony in this work. No, on the contrary, it calls for a good supply of imagination continuously to provide the table with pleasing and nourishing foods.

Frequently advice is sought relative to the planning of meals. The only counsel that can be given along this line is how correctly to assemble foods. It would not be easy to outline menus for a family whose resources and working habits were unknown. No one can favorably do this for another, since it is the personal touch which makes a meal successful.

There are five essential points that enter into the planning of every meal. We shall consider them in the order of their importance:

1. Family resources.
2. Needs and habits of family.
3. Selection of materials.
4. Grouping of dishes.
5. Proper relation of meals.

The Budget

1. The family resources are usually the determining factor in planning of meals. Should allowances be limited, meat, which is always an expensive item, could occasionally give way to a less costly dish. The budget set aside for food needs careful watching. It is helpful to apportion a definite sum for each meal and endeavor to keep within that amount. Great satisfaction is derived through wise expenditures in the purchase of foods. Lavishness is not the goal of a home maker in planning meals. If she errs it will be on the side of frugality; because experience has taught her that extravagance is a barrier to success.

2. Needs and habits of the family are factors to be coped with when planning meals. For a household where there are little children; also young people who are active in out-of-door sports, meals should consist of foods that will nourish and meet their growing, active demands; and the needs of the adults must not be overlooked. Without a doubt, to plan meals effectively the individual requirements must be considered; otherwise the child and adult will not be properly nourished.

The continental breakfast is widely served in the United States today; people are more and more content with the simple service of fruit, warm bread, and a hot drink. This would not be sufficient for growing children nor for members of the family who are engaged in strenuous activities. Unless they can resort to a light lunch during the morning hours, their breakfast should consist of hot cereal, and eggs attractively cooked; or of some very delicate dish blended with cream sauce and served on fresh buttered toast. In warm weather there are pleasing little novelties that beautify the morning meal, such as: fried fresh peaches served on toast with crisp bacon.

Fried Peaches

To prepare: wipe peaches and cut in halves; remove pit; melt butter in frying pan; place peaches cut side down in frying pan. When browned, invert and sprinkle with sugar, a speck of salt, and place piece of butter in cavity; cover frying pan and cook until peaches are soft; serve on toast.

Fried Tomatoes

Fried ripe tomatoes are delicious served the same way. Cut tomatoes in 1-inch slices; dip in flour, then in beaten egg, and last in dry bread crumbs. Melt butter in frying pan and place slices of tomatoes in pan and fry until golden brown; this must not be done too rapidly, as tomatoes will burn before they are cooked. Serve on toast with bacon, or frizzled chipped beef.

3. The purchase of good materials is another important part of meal planning. That women have had moments of discouragement is not surprising, since they have been expected to economize in the purchase of foods more than in any other department of the home. While we heartily approve of economy, we also feel that foods which go into the building of a meal should never be other than good materials. It were better to economize by limiting the number of dishes served; rather than to lower the standard of their quality. There are no reasons why women should utilize in the building of meals, inferior materials any more than an engineer would use defective materials in the construction of a bridge.

Grouping the Dishes

4. The correct grouping of dishes. In planning meals there is always a central dish. It is the pivot around which other foods are grouped. Should the main dish be one of meat, fish, vegetable loaf or nut loaf, the soup, vegetables, salad and dessert must be selected accordingly. In this assembling of dishes let there be contrast; and avoid serving foods of like nature. Starchy vegetables, such as potatoes, should have for accompaniments tomatoes, or spinach, or one or more of the many crispy greens like chicory, romain, endive or garden lettuce. These greens are cool and pleasing when served singly or unitedly, with a spicy French dressing. Right color arrangements of foods are redeeming factors that should not be overlooked; it is always well to have with each meal a dish of contrasting color to enliven it. Indeed, one has to give play to much imagination in these matters.

5. Correct relation of meals is a very important point. Not only should there be correlation between the three meals of the day; they must also be linked with those of the preceding day in order to prevent repetition of foods. It is helpful to prepare on Monday, an outline of meals for the entire week, and mount it on bulletin board in kitchen.

Planned menus, however, must be flexible; and changes made from day to day in order to utilize leftovers, which could not be foreseen early in the week. The choice of edibles is so large that it is not necessary to repeat the same dish more than once in two weeks. Effecting varied combinations and designs in meal building is as beautiful and easy as weaving lovely silken threads into a tapestry—the pattern varies each time the shuttle travels through the warp; so day after day we are bringing into meal planning more beauty, refinement, and simplicity.

[This is the last article in this series of eight, which have appeared on consecutive Wednesdays.]

Re-Covering Your Deck Chair

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

DECK chair covers lose their freshness though remaining otherwise in good condition. Embroidered crash covers laid over the canvas will transform these Cinderellas of the garden into attractive features of lawn furnishing.

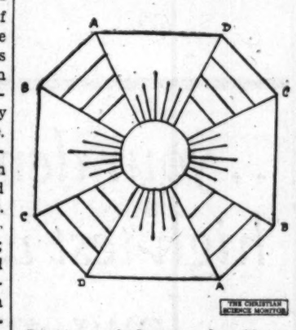

Diagram of Octagon for Chair Cover

The design is simple and is evolved by means of three octagons laid in a slanting direction on horizontal lines of stitchery. The center octagon is divided, as shown in our diagram, and then embroidered. The other two are simply outlined with a band of stitchery with straight lines radiating from the center.

To cut the octagon take a piece of transparent grease-proof paper just over 4 inches square. Fold the paper from corner to corner first one way and then the other and cut off the corners to a depth of ¾ inch from the tip. In the center draw a circle with a diameter of just under 1¼ inches.

Transferring the Pattern

To get the converging lines seen in the center octagon, fold the paper as shown in the diagram from A to A, and then from B to B and so on all round the figure. Mark the lines thus formed with a soft pencil. To transfer the design lay it face downwards on the linen and outline it with a sharp pencil on the wrong side. Use a ruler to get the lines straight. Lift the paper and go over the lines on the material again with a pencil to make them firm. This is a quick and easy way of transferring a design.

To get the exact position of your horizontal lines it is best to draw three single threads 5¼ inches apart starting 5¼ inches from the top of the chair cover. Then trace the octagons and start the embroidery.

The top figure is outlined with double buttonhole stitch in magenta wool. For this a second row of buttonholing is worked the reverse way, the stitches alternating with those in the first row. The radiating stitches in the center are in rose color, and the space is filled in with pale cerise in seed stitch and scattered small stitches like running stitches.

The center figure is outlined with two rows of ordinary stitch in bright red. The wide spaces are edged with long and short stitch in rose color with center radiating stitches in red. Both the radiating and the three crossing lines in the smaller spaces are worked in salmon pink stem stitch.

The third octagon is bordered with buttonhole stitch in cerise which is then outlined with a line of majenta stem stitch. The radiating center stitches are also in majenta and the little seed stitches used for a filling are in carnation pink.

Reds and Golds

All the centers are outlined with chain stitch in old gold. The three lines of horizontal stitchery are done as follows:

Top line—A row of stem stitch in red with blanket stitch in orange above.

Second line—Two rows of stem stitch one in red, and one yellow.

Third line—Two rows of stem stitch one in cherry, one in bright yellow.

Any odd pieces of wool can be used for the embroidery, but reds and yellow generally look best in a garden. If preferred the octagons can be cut out of bits of linen and then turned in at the edge, hemmed on, and worked over as described.

A design formed in this way of lines and octagons in varying sizes can be used very effectively in various ways on such things as bags and cushions.

LILIAN JOY

Deck Chair Cover Embroidered in Simple Octagon Pattern in Shades of Red, Pink and Yellow

Five-Foot Wedding Cake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A ton of potatoes were consumed at the recent wedding breakfast of Governor Curley's daughter Mary and Edward C. Donnelly, according to a report in the current issue of Hotel and Restaurant News.

Into the fruit cup went 12 cases of oranges, 9 cases of grapefruit, 8 boxes of apples, 8 cases of honeydew melons, 5 cases of cantaloupes and 12 gallons of cherries. That was the first course.

Next came 20 boxes of celery and 20 gallons of olives, accompanied by 75 pounds of salted nuts.

One ton of lobsters were served with 30 cans of milk, 8 cans of cream, 15 pounds of salt, pepper and spices, 100 pounds of flour, 75 pounds of butter, 15 dozen eggs and 3 gallons of Hollandaise sauce. The result was "Lobster Thermador."

For 45 baskets of fresh garden peas it took 12 pounds of butter for seasoning.

Meanwhile, guests toyed with 4000 rolls and 100 pounds of table butter.

The five-foot wedding cake contained 50 pounds of butter, 50 pounds of sugar, three gallons of cherries, 35 pounds of flour, 180 pounds of mixed fruits, 25 pounds of confectioner's sugar and 10 pounds of almond paste.

Preparing the breakfast were 40 assistants to the chef in the kitchen. It was served by 200 waiters.

The Romance of Old Quilts

Symbols of Thrift, Industry, Patience, and Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna, Virginia

"ONCE upon a time" all little girls were taught to "sew a fine seam," and, as they grew older, their training in the art of needlework and patchwork was considered of great importance. Specimens of their handiwork which still exist are highly prized as samples of feminine industry, patience, artistic ability, and even romance of an era of long ago.

Today no heirlooms are cherished more tenderly than the quaint quilts pieced together into odd and beautiful designs—quilts made generations ago, and some designs dating back as far as colonial days.

The story of the heirloom quilt is really a tale of historical interest, since many of the old quilt designs have a background of American history, and the romance of the early colonial times appears to have been woven and seamed into every thread and patch. Quilt piecing, as an art, is truly of American origin, although quilts were in use long before colonial days as protection for the body under heavy coats of armor. Then quilting was a part of the armorer's trade rather than the housekeeper's craft and skill.

Counterpanes

Coverings used on beds in those early days were called "counterpanes." This word, a derivative of "counterpoint," meaning the laying out of a pattern, point against point, was also used in connection with patterns in laying out the points or panes in stained glass windows. The "laid stitches" in the bed counterpanes were fashioned after the beautiful designs of windows.

Prior to the days of counterpanes, beds were covered with animal skins. It is said that the ancient Germans made a bed of several layers of skins, using as many layers of covering as were needed for protection against varying temperatures. Sometimes the bottom of the bed consisted of a pile of leaves. Sometimes the floor was the bottom of the bed. During the Middle Ages benches were used to raise the bed above the floor. On these were placed pads or mattresses filled with wool, hair or feathers. However, the skins were still used for covering. During the thirteenth century, people able to afford such a luxury, covered these pads with sheets of linen or silk for the sake of comfort and cleanliness. Eventually the skins were also covered and held in place, or fastened, by "quilting" with a few knots at intervals. After the process of cotton spinning and weaving became somewhat common, and because cotton material was light, easily washed, cheaper than linen and possessed better wearing quality than silk, it was used for sheets in Holland, England, and the American Colonies.

Among American Colonists

Among the early settlers in America were numerous housewives who were compelled to practice rigid economy in all matters. Combining their sense of economy with their artistic love of the beautiful, many interesting and charming designs in quilt patterns were achieved. Names were given to identify various patterns which became favorites as they were exchanged among the Colonial families. As the colonists moved farther into the interior and spread southward and westward, the women took their art of patchwork with them into the wilderness.

The Holland influence in New York probably produced the tulip and basket designs in quilts. Undoubtedly the nine-patch designs originated as copies of tiling in Dutch kitchens. In Royalist Virginia the threefold "Prince's Father" pattern may be symbolic of the three feathers of the heath-cock, the mystic sign of the royal claims of "Bonnie Prince Charlie." "The "King's Highway," also very popular, consisted of a broad pieced stripe running cornerwise. The "Whig Rose," and the "True-love Knot" had their beginning, it would seem, at the time some of the American Colonists were clamoring for liberty, because a shoulder knot was often used for secret identification by colonial sympathizers.

One of the early designs was called the "Log Cabin." Frequently quilts of this design were made of pieces of silk, satin and velvet from cast-off gowns. During the presidential campaign of Gen. William Harrison, who used a cabin as his emblem, a group of ladies of his Ohio home community made and presented to him a silk quilt of the "Log Cabin" design. In this design piece blocks composed of light and dark materials are united. Seventy-two blocks, put together solid, or with white strips between the blocks, are required to make the quilt. A modification of this design was called the "Crazy quilt," and it was sometimes used as the basis of the "Friendship quilt," which might include the names of friends who contributed pieces, or dates and events embroidered in gay colors.

Later generations have copied these old designs, and new and beautiful ones have also been created. Whatever the material or pattern of these more modern quilts, probably none are more beautiful to their makers than were those made a long, long time ago, so thriftily and so neatly, from pieces or scraps of material carefully hoarded for quilt piecing. Whether necessity, thrift, or artistic ability actuated those housewives of the past, they set a worthy example for succeeding generations. Because of their skill in designing and fashioning quilts, most of which, it is true, have long since been worn out in service, while only a few remain today as valuable heirlooms, those mothers who taught their little girls to "sew a fine seam" or "piece a quilt" have given to their own and later times something that can never be lost—an expression of thrift, industry, patience, skill and beauty.

The story of the quilt is indeed interesting. How much more intriguing would be the story that lies behind each design patterned to suit the fancy of the maker. How fascinating must have been the dreams, the visions, the yearnings, the secrets, the thoughts that were stitched into each seam—seams so very straight, and stitches so very, very small.

The woman of today who owns one of these heirloom quilts, or who possesses a modern-made quilt of an early design, may be justly proud, for it is something more than just a quilt which has come into her keeping. The quilt and the design represent some woman's desire and effort to express herself in loving service for the benefit of others, usually those of her own home circle. Such a desire naturally manifests itself in some form of beauty. That is why these quaint old designs are so beautiful and so attractive. That is why the heirloom quilt is just another symbol of true womanhood's effort to give, to protect, to serve.

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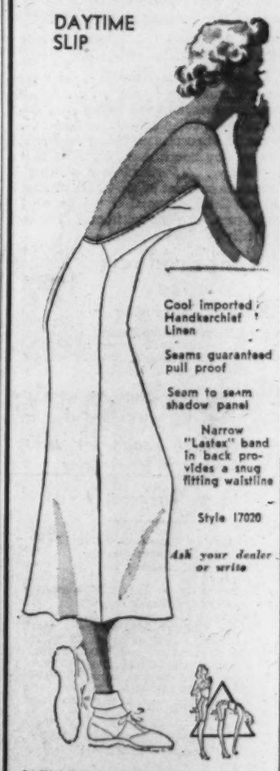

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All This Is the Wachau

IN MAY, the roads through the Wachau are not designed to be highways, taking you some place else. They are only drives in a garden whither all highways lead. In May, the full-flowing Danube is only an alluring waterway, enabling graceful boats full of ardent beauty seekers to speed to the Wachau. The hillsides here are hanging gardens. The carefully built terraces are rimmed with luxuriant festoons of yellow blossoms. Clusters of pink apricot trees brighten white pear orchards. The delicate springtime green of seasonal trees throws its affectionate arms about the grim dark green of sturdy pines, while choirs of invisible meadow larks, each singing its own song, fill the air. The proud ruins of majestic castles crown every jagged height. High cathedral towers mount from tiny villages, lining thickly the river.

In the place of bridges, spacious motorless ferries, pushed by the current itself, slowly shuttle back and forth across the water, carrying cars, bicyclers and pedestrians. At one point where a meager traffic does not justify these elaborate ferries, held in their course by steel cables, strung high across the stream, a humble oarsman and his son row occasional tourists over in a crude little boat. Of course, the swiftly flowing current carries the tiny craft down as it crosses and still further down as it returns; so that, after each round trip, father and son have to walk along the bank and, with a rope, pull their boat a half-mile upstream to its original starting point.

* * *

ALL THIS IS the Wachau, a section of the Danube River, stretching across Northeast Austria between Melk and Krems.

It's always alluring, but on May Day superb. That's when I last reveled in it. I had hesitated about going, for the weather was not promising. The weather man himself had taken a vacation for that celebration and left his establishment in charge of his mischievous little daughter, who had roguishly shaken her finger at me and told me that, if I dared visit her Wachau, she'd send a thousand big black clouds chasing after me. But I answered: "Who's afraid of a big black cloud?" and went anyway. It was sixty miles from Vienna where I live, but the Austrian Government placed a special train at my disposal and took me there and back for ninety-four cents. Eight hundred and sixty-seven other people with their children came along on my train, to share the blossoms with me.

I got off at Spitz; but I could have gone further, for the ticket just said to the Wachau blossoms and back. A ticket worthy of Austria! Imagine a stolid railroad man being so romantic as to make a "peach blossom ticket." But he didn't dare go too far. The ticket was not pink. Spitz is noted for its Cathedral, its old castle, its famous Roman gate and its apricots, like every Wachau town, except that some have pears instead of apricots and monasteries instead of Roman walls.

A nice warm soup at Spitz cost only nine cents, though served in an orchard overlooking the river. When a very gentle zephyr blew, it shook shimmering raindrops down upon me; and, when it became stronger, it blew apple blossom petals into my soup.

* * *

AFTER VISITING A score of heavily laden pink orchards with little trees and wandering in well-kept, sinuous, stone-rimmed paths among white orchards with big trees, I left Spitz, crossed the Danube on the self-propelled ferry and wandered along the opposite bank from village to village and orchard to orchard.

The weather man's girl was still hurrying about the sky with her big black clouds, but she didn't turn any of them loose. She was only trying to tease me and sent down a little drizzle now and then.

It was somewhat after midday that I left the beaten path, wandered up a little valley just for me, climbed out upon a grassy knoll and spread my blanket beneath a thick-branched pear tree in full bloom. High above me were the bold walls of grand old Aggstein Castle. Far below were the Danube, long twin roads, a railway line, countless paths, meadows, inns, farmhouses, villages and orchards.

The weather girl came down and said: "Now I'm going to sprinkle you good and proper."

"You'd better not," I replied. "I'll tell the world about you."

"Well, who are you?" she asked haughtily.

"I'm a newspaper man, I am," said I, "and I'll write in the paper and tell people they'd better stay away from the Wachau!"

Then she grew milder and said: "Well, for such an important gentleman as you, I'll have to be good. I'll keep the clouds away until six o'clock." And she did.

* * *

THE SUN CAME OUT and shone warm through the pear tree. The pink and the white and the delicate green of the Wachau were suffused in gold, and the raindrops hanging from the leaves became pearls.

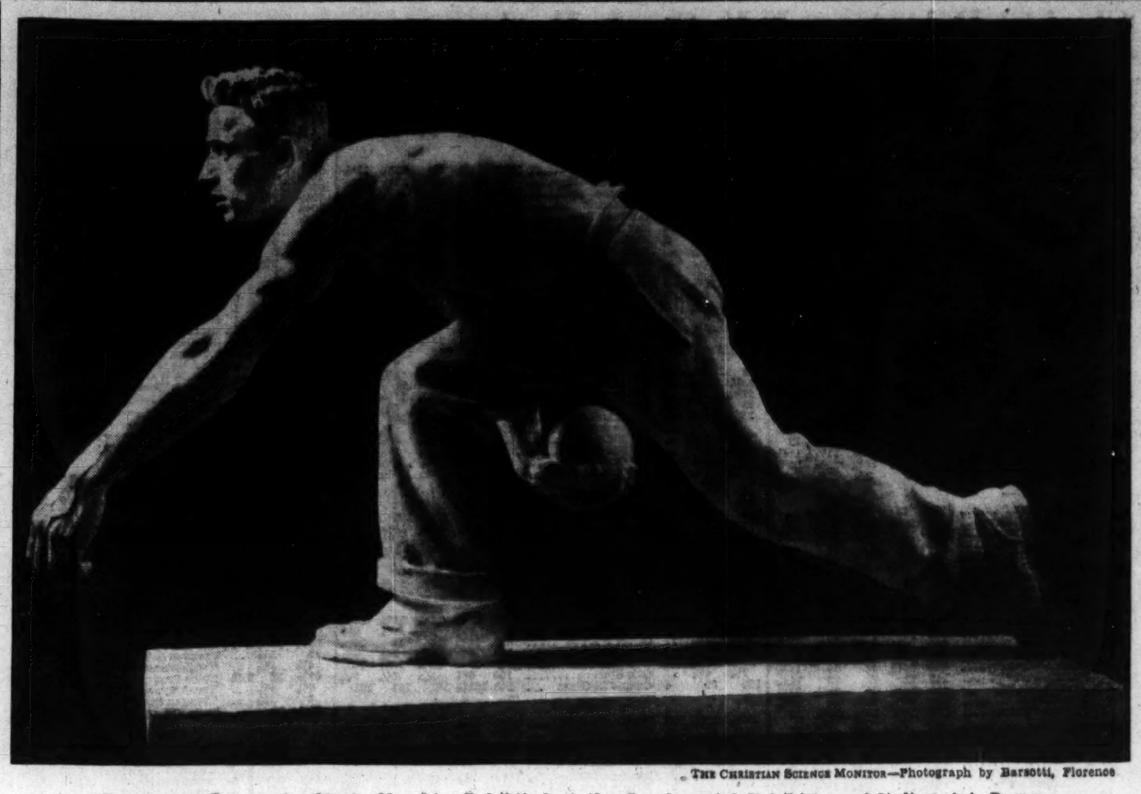
I had reached the end of my roads for the day and arrived where I wanted to be. Invisible larks mingled their songs with the rays of the sun. Countless memories were wafted to me. With my children and friends, I had explored that castle; we had floated down that river; we had cycled along those roads. Holidays spent here had marked steps in family progress.

The Wachau was now a cradle of friendship, rocked by memories. It was rest, inspiration and harmony. It was beauty, exhilaration and longing.

I thought of millions of men making cannon, of frantic conferences, of the world's wild speed, of a billion racing wheels, of belching factory chimneys, of myriad workers toiling to create articles corresponding to the latest mode, or screaming newspapers and lurid books; and I was more than ever glad for this May Day in the Wachau.

I would not flee from the world, for I enjoy it; nor would I slander the city streets, because I revel in them. But every good thing has tenfold worth, after an afternoon under a wild Wachau pear tree in full bloom.

R. H. MARKHAM



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Barsotti, Florence

PLAYING AT BOWLS, *by Mario Moschi: Exhibited at the Quadrennial Exhibition of Italian Art, Rome*

THE Italian sculptor, Mario Moschi, derives much of his inspiration from sport and athleticism, as did some of the ancient sculptors. He finds in the vigorous pose and movement of contemporary game players fit subjects for his art.

The game of bowls is a favorite one with the Italian working man. In this figure, exhibited at the Quadrennial Exhibition of Italian Art, inaugurated in Rome by King Victor Emmanuel in the earlier part of this year, the sculptor has presented, with power and directness, a characteristic and forceful attitude of a player in action. This young man, so virile, so intent upon his task, becomes to us amazingly convincing.

The Sensible Thing

"SURE, there just was no harm in it—and Jake
Didn't mean any; so we'll let it go."
And Farmer Seth shakes hands with Farmer Joe.
A thousand miles away, beside a lake,
A Minister halts in his speech, to take
Wings for his words—catches the tender, slow,
Brotherly thought; and—wise in part to know
Its import—speaks it there for Reason's sake.
What ill, unthinking battles have been fought
At home, ere Nations come to disagree!
And by this token Earth looks for the thought
Of such wise peace-makers as we can be.
Have we not need of the forgiving faith
That stirs in Farmer Joe and Farmer Seth?

J. A. R. STEVENSON

Music Outside a Pueblo Village

IT WAS in 1903 that my attention was called to the songs of the Red Man when I was sent by the United States Government to the Crow reservation to secure records for the Smithsonian Institution. In gathering Indian songs, since that day, I have visited thirty-three tribes. It was impossible to learn all the many dialects, but I did learn the Indian sign language, which furnishes a common means of communication to all but a few tribes, so that an Indian from Canada can communicate with an Indian from Florida, although their speech differs widely. . . .

Some of my choicest recordings of tribal music came from the Taos Pueblo Indians. At first I had great difficulty in securing the chieftain's permission, as he told his braves to have nothing to do with the phonograph, for, he said, "You give away your spirit and get nothing in return. . . ." However, some of the best singers (the ones who could sing the highest—the Indian standard of judgment) came to me outside the pueblo and made about a hundred records. Then one night I gave a concert with these for the old chief, which won him completely, and through his kindness I was able to secure many valuable records.

The pueblo village where this concert took place is built like two great apartment houses. No one knows when the two huge pyramidal piles of dwellings of mud, built story upon story, were made; they have certainly been a part of the desert for centuries. The little Pueblo River, crossed here and there by bridges built of hewn logs, runs between these houses. Near them are the corrals where the wheat is threshed by driving goats or burros over it, the adobe ovens where the women bake, and all the other features of the community's life, with its many ceremonies, each of which has its interpretation in song.

The music of the formal Indian ceremonial is at once forceful, graceful and poetic. One ceremony may continue for days, and include from two to three hundred songs. Careful practice is given these songs during the weeks which immediately precede the festal occasion, as, once the ceremony has begun, there must be no deviation from the ritual or traditional version of any song. In case even one singer should so transgress, the rite would cease abruptly. In many of the songs, no words are sung to the simple, effective tribal melodies, but syllables only. These, through long and affectionate use, have come to exert a profound appeal upon those feelings which often elude definite expression in the use of words.

No more beautiful illustration of the union of tribal music, impressive ceremonial dramatization, and spectacular, colorful pageantry may be found in America than that which occurs during the annual Pueblo Festival of San Geronimo at Taos. . . .

The Pueblos start the festivities with chant and dance at sundown. Sung as it is by five hundred selected male voices, in perfect unison, the chant is impressive to the utmost degree. The warriors, attired in white blankets, form in two straight lines, then sing in unison and dance away from the pueblo, straight toward the setting sun, carrying with them boughs of the aspen tree. They continue dancing until the moment the sun drops behind the horizon, then fall to the ground and remain there in meditation all during the night.—From *Music of the American Indian*, by DR. THURLOW LIEURANCE, in "Music on the Air." (New York: Viking.)

Under Washes of Pure Gold

IN MANESTY, by the Lake, a wind had come up, the sky had been darkened with hot saffron-edged clouds. All in a moment the breeze had lifted, and the Lake that had been placidly blue was edged with little frothy white waves. The whole expanse of water was mulberry-coloured and the islands were black-green, the tint of leaves turned backward by the wind. Behind this angry scene Skiddaw and Blencathra and the fields below them rose drenched in light and sun—a wall of sun flashing and sparkling. As the Lake was dyed ever deeper and deeper with its mulberry stain and the little waves jumped with tongues of dead white, the wall of light seemed to exult in its own glory: it shouted its strength aloud. Then, as a shutter closes, a hand swept wiping out all colour. Hills and Lake together were dun. . . .

It is the quality of this country that with a structure of rock, naked fell and dark grim water, it has the power of breaking into an opulence of light and colour. So that the Lake could be cold as driving snow, harsh like shadowed steel, fierce with white foam as a bird's feathers are blown angrily by storm, now was streaked and veined with shadows of the grape that trembled, as though a hand gently stroked its surface. This trembling was not cold nor wind-swept, but burned with the sun-filled mist. Above these purple shadows the hillsides were orange clouds, orange in their brighter spaces, but like smouldering, glowing embers where vapour enshrouded them. An isolated field, a blazing tree, a strip of bracken against the dark plum-coloured islands, shone out like the gilt of missals, damascened, exotic, flaming to the eye where all else was mystery, but the mist above the gold was as dim as the white ash of burnt wood.

Because the sky was decisive with its virgin chastity of egg-shell blue, the misted land in contrast took all the colours of purple, topaz, orange, and laid them under washes of pure gold. And yet, with all this dimness the hills were strong, striking deep into the Lake, and, where they topped the mist, hard-ridged against the chill sky. And on Skiddaw there was a sudden flame-shaped crest.—From "The Fortress," by HUGH WALPOLE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

I Wonder Why
(Rondelet)

I WONDER why
The marsh is veiled so tenderly at dawn;
I wonder why
The shreds of mist that drift into the sky
Show fleetly shining little wings withdrawn—
As though too frail for earth with darkness gone—
I wonder why!

EVANTHA CALDWELL

Sam Clemens Was 'Tom Sawyer'

THE real feature of the life of little Sam Clemens and his playmates and fellow-citizens in Hannibal was the Mississippi River. It flowed past the town in a majestic stream, a mile wide from Missouri to the Illinois shore, coming from the unknown wilderness of the North and moving on to the infinite distance of the Gulf of Mexico. What the sea is to the English children of the Channel coast, the Mississippi was to the children of the river towns of the Middle West.

These were the great days of the river. The railroad was still unknown in the West, the high-road non-existent, the motor-car and the aeroplane mere dreams of the scientist. Transport was all by water, and on the Mississippi and its great tributaries there was developed a system of passenger steamboat navigation, unique in all the world. Mark Twain himself has described in numberless passages in his "Life on the Mississippi" and in "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" the glories of the Mississippi steamboat.

Little Samuel Langhorne Clemens lived in Hannibal somewhere between affluence and poverty, unaware of either. He had his full share of the careless happiness of childhood, and the fine, free adventure of boyhood on the frontier. There was the river, and the islands, the forests beyond, and above all, the great cave under the river bluff below the town. Sam Clemens was Tom Sawyer, and the adventurous fun of his childhood has passed into the world's literature.

Of education he had but little. Till he was twelve years old he attended school in his native town. He learned to "read and write and cipher," as the phrase was, with a little elementary geography and history. Beyond that, nothing. High school he never saw; college he never knew. Nearly all that he acquired he picked up for himself. He seems to have carried in himself a native desire for information, in particular for facts and figures, which was perhaps increased and strengthened by the early cessation of his schooling. . . .

There seem, indeed, to be two distinct means by which a man of native genius may succeed in life. The one is by receiving a sound and complete education; the other by not getting any at all. It is likely that if Mark Twain had attended college and learned to rehearse the wisdom of other men and to repeat the standardized judgments of the past, he would have been badly damaged by the process. It is the crowning triumph of his life that Oxford in his old age should have awarded him its honorary degree, doctor of literature. But if he had ever earned and received its B. A., it would probably have knocked all the "Mark Twain" out of him.—STEPHEN LEACOCK, in "Mark Twain." (New York: Appleton.)

"The royal law"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE life, words, and works of the Master, as recorded in the four Gospels, have been an inspiration to Bible students throughout the centuries. Because he realized his at-one-ment with God, Christ Jesus was able at all times to prove his divine sonship, and to heal and redeem those who came to him for help. It is comforting to know that salvation from sickness, as well as from sin, is intended for all. To follow his example is to be able, in some measure, to do the works which he did, and which he taught his disciples to do.

Some of the laws given by Moses tended toward severity, but when instructing the children of Israel in regard to their conduct toward one another, he gave as a command of God, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (Leviticus 19:18). The eternal merit of this short admonition is acknowledged when we remember that Christ Jesus adopted this simple rule as one of his two brief commandments. Love for others also was the basis of his "new commandment."

This rule of conduct which God revealed to Moses and which was recognized by the Master, has never lost its value as a salutary force in the lives of men. Its worth was recognized by Paul in his letter to the Galatians, where he sums up the fulfillment of law in "one word," and then quotes the above command. Furthermore, James mentions this fundamental rule as "the royal law" (2:8). There are many references in the Bible which enlighten the seeker as to the proper, correct, courteous treatment of his neighbor, and these furnish healing inspiration and profitable instruction concerning the ethics of business, home, and social living.

In that incomparable prayer for all who seek the Christ, in which was an acknowledgment of his own unity with God, Christ Jesus said, "For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth;" and then he prayed "that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one" (John 17:19, 21, 22). It is satisfying to find that as one progresses in the study of Christian Science, it becomes natural and normal to seek holy thoughts. In proportion as the student thus sanctifies himself, as he himself first manifests divine Love, he can also lift others. We cannot live to ourselves alone, but must consider and love our neighbor; and as we seek God first with a whole and undivided heart, acts of consideration, reciprocity, tolerance, become spontaneous.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 391), Mary Baker Eddy has given us a simple recipe for the healing of discordant conditions in these words: "Mentally contradict every complaint from the body, and rise to the true consciousness of Life as Love,—as all that is pure, and bearing the fruits of Spirit." One who accepts and uses this statement begins at once to reject the errors of educated beliefs, arguments of sin, and false theology. And even at first he finds great reward, for there is no experience so completely satisfying as that of rising "to the true consciousness of Life as Love." One who bears "the fruit of the Spirit," which the Apostle Paul named as "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance" (Galatians 5:22, 23), discovers indeed that "against such there is no law," for he is fulfilling "the royal law" of loving his neighbor as himself.

Living and loving should be considered concomitant. They should be inseparable, if the daily routine is to be kept free from irritation and petty annoyance. In the family life love respects the privacy of individuals, and allows time for quiet meditation and study. Love never feels resentful or shut out, lonely or jealous. The seeking of guidance from God, ever-present Love and Life, introduces a spirit of tolerance and grace into our dealings with family, friends, institutions, and nations; it makes for co-operation and peace. The understanding that man is the image and likeness of Love enables us to express or reflect loving-kindness, tenderness, compassion, strength. It is impossible to be wholly conscious of good, and at the same time recognize enmity, hate, or revenge. Thus Love becomes the law of living.

In one of her poems Mrs. Eddy sums it up thus (Poems, p. 7):

"Thou to whose power our hope we give,
Free us from human strife.
Fed by Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life;
And life most sweet, as heart to heart
Speaks kindly when we meet and part."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"LA LEY REAL"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA VIDA, las palabras y las obras del Maestro, tal como se relatan en los cuatro Evangelios, han servido de inspiración durante siglos a todos los que han estudiado la Biblia. Comprendiendo su unidad con Dios, le fué posible a Cristo Jesús probar continuamente su filiación divina, y curar y redimir aquellos que se volvieron a él en busca de salvación. ¡Cuán consolador es que sepamos que la salvación tanto de la enfermedad como del pecado ha venido para cada uno de nosotros! Siguiendo su ejemplo encontramos que nos es posible hacer, en cierta medida, las obras que él hizo y enseñó a otros a hacer.

Algunas de las leyes dadas por Moisés tenían una tendencia demasiado severa, y sin embargo, cuando amonestó a los hijos de Israel respecto a la conducta que debieran de observar los unos hacia los otros, dió como mandamiento de Dios: "Amarás a tu prójimo como a ti mismo" (Levítico 19:18). El valor eterno de esta corta amonestación se reconoce, cuando recordamos que Cristo Jesús adoptó aquella regla sencilla como uno de sus dos mandamientos tan breves. El amor para con los demás fué también la base de su "mandamiento nuevo".

Esta regla de conducta, que Dios reveló a Moisés, y que fué reconocida por el Maestro, no ha perdido su valor como fuerza saludable en las vidas de los hombres. Su mérito fué reconocido también por San Pablo en su epístola a los Gálatas, donde condensa el cumplimiento de la ley en "una palabra" y luego cita aquel mandamiento. Además Santiago menciona esta regla fundamental como "la ley real" (2:8). Hay muchas referencias en la Biblia que iluminan al que busque la verdad acerca del tratamiento apropiado, correcto y cortés de su prójimo, y estas nos dan también inspiración sanadora y enseñanzas valuables con respecto a las reglas morales en el mundo de los negocios, en el hogar y en la vida común.

En aquella oración sin par que Jesús ofreció para todos los que buscan el Cristo, la verdad, y en la cual pronunció también un reconocimiento de su propia unidad con Dios, el Maestro dijo: "Por su causa yo a mí mismo me santifico, para que ellos también sean santificados con la verdad"; y luego añade: "Para que todos ellos sean uno; así como tu, oh Padre, eres en mí y yo en ti, para que ellos también sean uno en nosotros; para que el mundo crea que tú me enviaste. Y la gloria que me has dado a mí, yo se la he dado a ellos; para que ellos sean uno, así como nosotros somos uno" (San Juan 17:19, 21, 22). Es satisfactorio saber que a medida que se progresa en el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, llega a ser natural y normal que se busquen pensamientos sagrados. Y en la proporción que el discípulo se santifique a sí mismo, y manifieste él mismo el amor divino, le será dado el poder de elevar también a los demás. No podemos vivir exclusivamente para nosotros mismos, es preciso que consideremos y amemos también a nuestros semejantes; y si buscamos a Dios primeramente con un corazón entero e imparcial, los actos de consideración, reciprocidad, y tolerancia llegan a ser espontáneos.

En la página 391 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy nos ha dado una receta bien sencilla para la curación de las condiciones discordantes en las palabras siguientes: "Contradecid mentalmente a todo padecimiento del cuerpo, y elevaos a la comprensión verdadera de la Vida como Amor,—como todo lo que sea puro y lleve el fruto del Espíritu." El que acepte y haga uso de estas enseñanzas, empezará en seguida a refutar los errores debidos a una educación equivocada, las pretensiones del pecado y de una teología anticuada. Y desde el mismo principio se encontrará ricamente recompensado, porque no hay otra experiencia más satisfactoria que aquella de elevarse a "la comprensión verdadera de la Vida como Amor". El que lleve "el fruto del Espíritu", que el apóstol Pablo menciona como "amor, gozo, paz, longanimidad, benignidad, bondad, fidelidad, mansedumbre, templanza" (Gálatas 5:22), descubrirá de veras que "contra tales cosas no hay ley", porque está cumpliendo "la ley real" de amar a su prójimo como a sí mismo.

Vivir y amar debieran considerarse como concomitantes. Debieran ser inseparables, si la vida diaria ha de mantenerse exenta de irritación y de disgustos mezquinos. En la vida de familia el amor respeta la vida individual de cada uno y concede a cada uno el derecho de meditación tranquila y estudio y el tiempo preciso para ellos. El amor no se siente nunca ni agraviado, ni excluído, ni solitario, ni celoso. Buscando dirección de Dios, el Amor y la Vida omnipresentes, adquirimos un espíritu de tolerancia y gracia en nuestro trato con la familia y los amigos, como también con las instituciones y las naciones; y esto efectúa cooperación y paz. El entendimiento de que el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, nos capacita para expresar o reflejar bondad, ternura, merced y fuerza. Es imposible que seamos plenamente conscientes del bien, y que reconozcamos al mismo tiempo enemistad, odio y venganza. Así el Amor llega a ser la ley de la vida.

En uno de sus poemas, Mary Baker Eddy lo condensa en estas palabras (Poems, pág. 7):

"Tú, a cuyo poder damos nuestra esperanza,
Líbranos de la lucha humana,
Alimentados vivimos por Tu amor divino,
Porque solo el Amor es Vida;
Y vida más feliz, cuando un corazón a otro habla dulcemente,
Cuando nos encontramos y cuando partimos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiendose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Becomes More Active With Utilities in the Lead

Commodity and Money Markets

Utilities Again Lead Market In Active Trading

By Forrest Price

A rather erratic market.

Stocks generally were easier in the early trading today.

Then something happened.

The House subcommittee reported to the Interstate Commerce Committee a holding company bill that considerably modified the one that passed the Senate.

This had the effect of attracting renewed interest to the utility stocks and they were bought freely.

Other shares which had shown substantial early losses made partial recovery.

There was renewed selling in the late trading, and some sizable losses took the place of earlier gains.

For instance Cerro de Pasco which was up more than a point at one time sold off nearly 3 points.

About 1,600,000 shares changed hands.

Quite a number of the utilities made new highs for the year.

Among the power and light shares showing gains of a point to 4 points or so were North American Edison preferred, North American, Engineers Public Service, Electric Power & Light, United Corp. preferred, United Gas Improvement, American & Foreign Power, American Power & Light 5 and 6 per cent, American Water Works, Public Service of New Jersey and Utilities Power & Light.

Pure Oil preferred was active. It jumped 11½ points on small sales.

Losses were sustained by Deere, Columbia Carbon, Allied Chemical, American Crystal Sugar preferred, American Can, American Sugar, American Telephone, Louisville & Nashville, Tidewater preferred, Howe Sound, Anaconda, American Smelting and U. S. Smelting.

Outstanding in bond market were American & Foreign Power 5s and International Telephone, both of which rose sharply. Other corporate issues gained slightly, while others receded. United States Governments were quiet and steady.

In the commodities markets wheat prices were forced sharply downward on favorable crop reports. Cotton ruled steady.

At the moment, attention of industrial leaders is centered on steel prices. The seasonal shrinkage of 1½ per cent in production, according to Iron Age, offers additional incentive to maintain prices, since the lower output entails higher costs.

Great interest is manifested in the forthcoming announcement of prices for fourth quarter. There are so many steel-consuming industries that are affiliated with or dependent upon the steel companies that the establishment of prices is a vital matter.

It is little wonder, then, that there has been hand-to-mouth buying by the larger consumers. Just now the greater amount of steel orders is coming from a variety of smaller industries.

Wheat Prices Go To Lower Territory

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Enlarged selling pressure late today forced wheat prices off to about 2 cents lower than 24 hours previous.

Traders heretofore active as buyers of wheat took to the selling side on the way down. Generally favorable crop reports from the spring wheat belt were received except as to portions of North Dakota and of Saskatchewan.

Wheat closed weak, 1⅛-1⅞ under yesterday's finish, July 80-80⅛, corn ⅝-1½ down, July 81⅜-½, oats 1 to ¼ off, and provisions showing 7 to 30 cents decline.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated			
Amer Smelt & Refg 6% 2d pf	$6	Sep. 2	Aug. 9
Hooker Electrochem Co. 6% pf	$1.50	June 29	June 13
New England Pr Assn $6 pf	$1	July 1	June 20
Do $2 pf	38½c	July 1	June 20
Penn Inv Co (Phila), $4 pf	$2	July 2	June 14
Sou Bleachery & Print Works 7% pf	$1.75	July 1	June 20
Initial			
Chain St Inv Tr	20c	July 15	June 15
Liquidating			
Acetol Prod Inc $2.40 cum cv A pf	$9	June 18	June 17
Regular			
Am Natl Co (Toledo, O) 7% pf A	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Do 7% pf B	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Am Smel & Refg 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 2	Aug. 9
Atlas Thrift Plan Ltd pf	17½c	Q July 2	June 25
Binghamton Gas Wks 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Cincinnati Milling Machine pf	$1.50	Q July 15	July 1
Consolidated Traction Co of N J	$2	S July 15	July 3
Credit Utility Bankg Corp Cl B	18¾c	Q July 10	June 25
Dunean Mills	$2	Q June 1	May 28
Empire Trust	25c	Q July 1	June 21
Gannett Co Inc $6 conv pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 15
Goodman Mfg Co	50c	Q June 28	June 28
Grand Rapids Metal-craft Corp	5c	July 31	July 10
Houston Natl Gas Corp 7% pf	87½c	Q June 29	June 21
Lord & Taylor 2d pf	$2	Q Aug. 1	July 17
Minneapolis Gas Lt Co 5% ptc units	1.25	Q July 1	June 20
Narrow Fabric Co 6% 1st pf	$3	S June 20	
Nashua Gummed & Coated Pap Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 24
Natl Biscuit	40c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 13
Natl Sec Bk (Chic)	$1	Q July 1	June 29
New Brunswick Light Heat & Pwr	$2.50	S July 1	June 20
Newmont Mining	50c	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
N Y Shipbldg pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 27
Northern Tr Chic	$4.50	Q July 1	June 18
Pub Svc of NJ	60c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 3
Do 8% pf	$2	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 3
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 3
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 3
Do 6% pf	10c	M July 31	July 1
Six-Twenty Jones Corp	1.25	Q July 3	July 1
Sou Indiana Gas & El 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 24
Do 6.6% pf	$1.65	Q July 1	June 24
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 24
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 24
Standard Cap&Seal 6% pf	60c	Q Aug. 1	July 3
W Va Pulp&Pap 4½% pf	10c	Q July 1	June 18
Western Assur Co pf	$1.20	S July 2	June 30
Weston Ltd (Geo) 6% pf	25c	Q July 2	June 30
Woodward & Lothrop Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 27	June 17

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	June 19	June 18
7¼	4¼	Adams Express		1300	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
33½	28	Adams Millis	2	400	31	30¾	30¾	
11⅝	8	Addressograph	.15b	1500	11¼	11½	11½	11⅝
9	4½	Advance Rumely		1500	4½	4½	4½	
8⅝	6⅝	Affiliated Prod	.60	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
140	104⅜	Air Reduction	3†	400	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
1⅞	¾	Airway Elec App		400	138⅜	137⅞	137⅞	139
20½	15⅜	Alaska-Juneau	.60†	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅜	6¾	Alleghan P pf (h)	7	8900	16½	16¼	16½	16½
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany C (h)		100	10½	10½	10½	
7	2⅜	Alle pf ww xxx (h)		400	1	⅞	⅞	
30½	21	Alle pf ww XL (h)		400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
154⅜	125	Alleghany Steel	.15b	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
127½	122½	Allied Chem	6	200	30½	30	30	30
6¼	3½	Allied Chem pf	7	400	153¾	151¾	152	154
22½	12	Allied Stores		100	128½	126½	126⅞	
20¼	14	Allis Chalmers		4100	20¾	20¼	20¾	21½
73¾	49	Alpha Port Cem	3†	3400	21¾	20¾	20¾	
70¾	48½	Allied Stores pf		100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
57¾	41½	Amerada	2	400	50	49	49	49½
27¾	13½	Am Ag Ch Del		800	69	68	68	
64¼	43	Am Bank Note		900	44¾	44	44¼	44½
17¾	6½	Am Bank Note pf	3	1900	25¼	24½	24½	24½
127½	57⅝	Am Crystal Sug	.3b	7000	60¾	60¾	60¾	62½
30⅜	21	Am Crys Sug pf	1	2800	16	14¾	15	15½
141	110	Am Brake S&F	4†	180	121½	120	120¼	122½
20¼	10	Am Can		1800	31½	30½	31¼	30¾
45⅜	25½	Am Car & Fdry		3500	140½	136	138¾	140½
33¼	22½	Am Car & F pf		800	17¾	16¾	16¾	17½
3	¾	Am Com Alcohol		700	39	39	39	39½
5½	2	Am Encaustic T		2100	25	23¾	23¾	24⅛
27⅛	14	Am & For Pow		100	1	1	1	1
21	12	Am & For Pow pf		1800	4½	4½	4½	4
9	3⅞	Am & For Pow 6		2500	28⅛	24	25	25¾
13	8¼	Am & For Pw 2pf		800	21	20¼	20¼	
27¾	17	Am Hawaiian		400	9	8¼	8½	8½
33½	19½	Am Hide & L pf	2.40	400	10¾	10⅝	10½	10½
4⅞	3½	Am Home Pr		100	22¼	21	21	
37¾	28⅞	Am Ice	6	400	33¾	33⅜	33½	32½
7½	4½	Am Ice pf		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20¾	9	Am International		300	31	30¾	31	7
56½	32	Am Locomotive		2500	7⅞	7	7	
9¾	4¼	Am Loco pf		1500	15½	14½	14½	15¼
9½	4½	Am Mach & Met		1100	50½	49¼	50¼	51
21⅜	13½	Am Mach & M ctf		100	7¾	7	7¾	7¾
23¾	18½	Am Metal	.80	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
4¼	1⅝	Am Mach &Fdry		5800	20¼	19¼	19½	20½
23¾	6¾	Am Power & Lt	1½	1600	22¾	22¼	22¾	23¾
27½	10½	Am P&L 5% pf		2900	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
16½	10¼	Am P&L 6% pf	1½	2800	21¾	18¾	20½	19
151	134½	Am Radiator	7	1200	24	21¾	22¾	22½
24	15¾	Am Radiator pf		32400	15¾	14¼	14¾	14½
83¼	66	Am Rolling Mill	.80	100	150	150	150	
8⅜	4½	Am Safety Razor	5	3800	19	18¼	18½	19
24⅜	18½	Am Seating	1	400	81½	81	81	
47⅞	31⅝	Am Smelting		1300	77⅞	77	77⅝	77⅝
117	103	Am Smelt & Ref	7½b	800	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
74½	63	Am Sm&R 6% pf	4	7600	42¾	40¾	41½	41¾
88	72½	Am Snuff	5	100	115	115	115	112
93	74¾	Am Tobacco	5	100	74½	74½	74½	74½
18¼	12	Am Tobacco B		1600	90¾	89	89	90¾
43	33½	Am Steel Fdries	2	3500	92½	90½	90½	92¾
76½	55½	Am Stores		1800	16½	15⅝	16⅛	16⅜
130¼	98⅞	Am Sugar Ref	4	400	37	37	37	
64	51	Am Tel & Tel	9	2900	139¼	138½	138½	61
19⅜	9	Am Type Fdrs h)		100	128½	125½	126¼	128
14⅞	7⅛	Am Typ F pf (h)	.80	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9¾	4⅞	Am Wat W & E	2†	30	13¾	13¾	13¾	
51½	35½	Am Woolen	7	2400	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
6½	2¾	Am Woolen pf		800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
56	31	Am Wr P pf (h)		2500	44½	43	43¼	44½
5⅜	2	Am ZincLead&S		400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18½	8	Am Zinc L&S pf		300	4	4	4	
13¾		Anaconda Cop		100	40	40	40	40½
42¾	36	A P W Paper	1†	6200	14⅞	13⅞	14½	14⅜
6⅜	3¼	Archer Daniels		100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
70¾	55½	Armour Ill	6	400	41¼	41	41	41
6⅜	4	Armour Ill pr pf		2800	3†	3¾	3¾	3
7	3¾	Arnold Constable	1¾	600	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
13⅜	7½	Artloom Corp		100	5	5	5	5
95	80⅞	Assoc Dry Goods	6o	100	7	7	7	8
55⅜	35¾	Asso Dry G 1pf	2a	1500	9⅝	9	9	9
86¾	66⅝	Atchison T&SF	5	16800	93¾	92¾	92¾	93
37¼	19½	Atchison pf		800	45¼	45⅛	45½	47
7	3	Atl Coast Line		5900	86¼	86¼	86¼	86½
78	21⅜	Atl Gulf & W I	1	100	23¾	23¼	23¾	25
44½	32¾	Atl Refining	2	5200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
29¾	15	Atlas Powder		600	26⅞	26	26½	26⅝
63	35½	Auburn Auto	5	4800	39½	38¾	38¾	
5⅝	3	Austin Nichol A		100	32	32	32	
		Aviation Corp Del		900	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
—B—								
6⅝	1½	Baldwin Loco (h)		1400	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
15	7½	Balt & Ohio		14800	12⅝	11¾	12½	12⅜
17⅞	9¼	Balt & Ohio pf		2000	15½	14½	14½	15
43½	36⅛	Bangor & Aroos	2½	400	43½	43	43¼	43½
40¾	32½	Barker Bros pf		400	3½	3½	3½	
50⅜	37½	Bayuk Cigar	.50	20	33	33	33	
10⅛	5⅞	Barnsdall A		5800	49⅞	47½	48	
90	72	Beatrice Cream	.50b	900	3†	3†	3†	
17½	15⅛	Beech-Nut Pack	1†	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
17⅞	15½	Belding Hem	1½	400	11½	11½	11½	11¾
40¾	34	Bendix Aviation		2500	14½	14	14	
77¾	55⅜	Beneficial Ind Ln	.60	600	17¼	17¼	17½	17
26½	14⅜	Bethlehem Steel		400	40½	39¾	40	40
13⅞	9⅝	Beth Steel pf	1b	2400	27¼	25¾	26	26¾
23⅛	16⅝	Bigelow Sanford	.40	400	70	68	68	70
34¾	20	Blaw Knox		1100	10½	10¼	10½	10½
113	103¼	Bloomingdale	7	30	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
10	6⅝	Bloomingdale pf		50	112	111¾	111¾	
59⅞	49¾	Boeing Airplane	3	900	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
99	90	Bohn Alum & Br	4†	2800	21¾	18⅞	20½	19
25¾	21	Bon Ami A	1.60	200	98	98	98	
39½	28¼	Borden	1.50	6500	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝
7½	3¾	Borg Warner		2400	39½	38½	39⅛	39⅜
31½	24½	Boston & Maine	2	200	6½	6½	6½	
11⅜	8½	Briggs Mfg	.40	28400	31⅞	30½	30¾	31⅛
41½	23⅛	Bridgeport Brass	3	1600	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
36¼	30⅜	Briggs & Strat	2†	2300	41¾	41¼	41	41
44¼	36½	Bristol Myers	3	800	32½	32	32	32
99⅞	90	Brooklyn Man T	6	3500	40¼	39½	40	40½
60	43	Brooklyn H T pf	5	600	99	98⅝	98⅝	99
6⅞	4	Brooklyn Un Gas	3	600	60	59	60	58½
8¼	4¼	Brunswick Balke		100	4	4	4	
15	8½	Bucyrus Erie	2	600	8¾	8¾	8¾	7
89	62¾	Bucyrus E cv pf	2	90	12⅜	12	12	12½
5¼	3¼	Bucyrus E pf	2	800	83	83	83	83
33	23	Budd Mfg		1200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
5½	2½	Budd Mfg pf		120	28	27	27	28
15	8¼	Budd Wheel		24500	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
4⅞	3½	Bullard		1900	14	13¼	13¾	13¾
17⅜	13¼	Bulova Watch	.60	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2¾	1½	Burns Bros B cts		200	4½	4½	4½	
19⅜	12	Burroughs Add		1600	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞
20⅝	11⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc		400	2	1⅞	1¾	
60	32	Butterick		400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Byers		400	15	14¾	14¾	15
		Byers pf		10	49¾	49¾	49¾	
—C—								
42⅛	33⅜	Calif Packing		400	35⅛	34½	34½	35¼
1⅛	½	Callahan Z & L		2500	¾	¾	¾	¾
19⅜	7½	Calumet & Hecla	.20b	2400	4¼	4	4	4
16⅝	8¾	Campbell Wy&C	.40	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
13¾	9⅜	Canada Dry		6200	19¾	18¾	18¾	19
9	4⅜	Canadian Pacific		1400	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
63	45¾	Capital Admin		7400	11	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
100	83¾	Case Thresh	4	200	8	8	8	8⅛
49⅞	36⅛	Case Tresh pf	11	2400	56½	54½	54¾	56⅜
35⅜	19½	Caterpillar Trac		1800	48⅜	47¾	47¾	48¾
4⅞	1⅞	Celanese Corp		1200	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	23⅛
4¾	1¼	Celotex Co (h)		100	4	4	4	4¼
33¾	11¼	Celotex Vtc (h)		400	4	4	4	4¼
29	22¼	Celotex Co pf (h)	1½	300	34	32	32	33
55½	34	Central Aguirre		600	39½	38⅝	39	39
63¾	38⅝	Central RR of NJ	2	200	43	42	42	42
44⅞	36	Cerro de Pasco	3	6400	57⅛	55½	54¾	56
45¾	37½	Certain-Teed	2.80	100	45⅜	44¾	45¼	46
4½	1⅝	Certain-Teed pf		6300	44	42½	42½	43½
21¼	15⅜	Chesapeake Corp	1†	60	29¼	28¼	28¼	29
3	¾	Ches & Ohio		900	44	42½	42½	43½
4¾	1¼	Chi & G W pf (h)		300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3	¾	Chi MailOrder		500	19½	19½	19½	
5⅝	2¼	Chi Mil & St P		700	1	⅞	⅞	1
10⅝	4½	Chi Mil & St P pf		200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	1⅞	Chi & N'western		800	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	6	Chi & N'west pf		700	6	6	6	6
34¾	20	Chi Pneu Tool	.50b	900	27	25¾	27	27⅝
2⅝	1	Chi Pneu T pf	1.20†	400	7¼	7	7	5¾
29¾	25½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	3200	34¾	33½	33¾	34¼
2⅞	1½	Chickasha Cot O		300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
27	9	Childs Company		100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
49	31	Chile Copper	1†	600	47⅛	45¾	47¼	47¼
30⅞	28¼	Chrysler	1†	30	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
24⅞	20	Cleve Gr Br Co		28600	49¼	47½	47⅝	49
100	87	City Ice & Fuel	6½	1800	30⅝	29⅝	29⅞	29¾
15	12¼	City Ice & Fuel pf	.80	30	97	97	97	97
5	3¼	Clark Equipment	1	100	12½	12½	12½	
28½	23¾	City Stores N		222	16⅛	16	16	16
18¼	15½	Cluett Peabody	.50	200	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
105½	101	Coca-Cola	3	600	26½	26½	26½	26½
57⅞	53¾	Colgate-Palm-P		200	218⅝	219		
18¾	3	Colg-Palm-P pf		2400	17	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
94	69¾	Coca-Cola A		400	104	104	104	104
5½	½	Collins & Aikman		100	54	54	54	
6	2¾	Collins & A pf		11200	18⅝	17¼	17¾	18⅞
27	5	Colo P & I (h)		360	94	93	93	94
13⅝	10¾	Colo F&I pf (h)		100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
16½	7	Colo & Southern		50	10	10	10	
13	6⅝	Colo & So 1pf		40	18½	18	18	
7¾	3⅜	Colo & So 2pf		130	16½	15½	15½	15½
68¼	35½	Columbia Gas	6	12600	12⅝	10½	10½	
62	31	Columbia G pf A	5	400	66	64	64½	66
62¾	34½	Columbia G pf B	1†	30	62	61¾	62	66
93	67	Columbia Pic vtc	4	400	63¼	63	63	64½
48½	39½	Columbian Carb	2	500	92	90½	90½	
67⅝	56¼	Comm Credit	2†	2900	47⅝	46⅞	47⅜	47⅝
115½	111	Comm Inv Tr	6	1500	67½	66⅝	66⅝	67½
23¾	17⅝	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	.60†	200	112	112	112	112¼
1⅝	¾	Comm Solvents		6500	20½	19¾	19¾	20
47	29½	Comwith & So	3	17800	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1¼
10	5⅞	Comwith &S 6pf		1600	46¼	44½	44½	45
36¾	27	Conde Nast Pub	1.60	100	10	10	10	
42	23¾	Congoleum Nairn	4½	700	36½	36	36¼	36
7½	3¼	Conn Ry & Lt		30	37	37	37	37
22⅛	14¼	Consol Film Ind	1.25g	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10½	7	Consol Film I pf		300	15	14⅞	15	15
25⅞	15⅞	Consol Cigar	1	2400	56½	54½	54¾	56⅜
98¾	72⅛	Consol Gas	8	24400	25⅞	24¼	25¾	26
2¼	1½	Consol Gas pf	8	1100	98¾	98¼	98½	98
10½	6½	Consol Laundries		100	13¼	13¼	13¼	
11	10⅜	Consol Oil		8600	9½	8⅞	9	9
4¾	3¼	Consol Oil pf		2800	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
1⅛	½	Consol Rys Cl pf		100	110¼	110¼	110¼	
82	71	Consol Textile	6½	400	4½	4	4	4½
13⅝	8¾	Conslig pp ww		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5½	3⅞	Container A		400	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
1½	⅞	Container B		600	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
59¾	48¼	Cont Baking B	4	1100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
85½	62¾	Cont Baking pf	2.40	400	59½	59¼	59¼	59½
13¾	3¼	Cont Can		2800	85½	83¾	83¾	84½
10¾	7	Cont Motors	.30b	500	1⅛	1	1	
36	28⅞	Cont Dia Fibre	1.20†	100	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
23	15⅛	Cont Insurance	1.80	1800	36	35¼	35½	35
76	62	Cont Oil	3	3200	21½	20¾	21¼	21½
6⅛	4⅛	Corn Products		2100	75¾	74½	74½	75¾
39⅞	35⅞	Coty	1†	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
16¾	12½	Cream of Wheat	.25b	2600	38¼	37½	38	38¼
33⅛	23¼	Crosley Radio	1	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
47¾	43½	Crown Cork & S	2.70	600	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	31⅝
5⅝	3½	Crown Cork pf		100	47⅞	47½	47½	
25¼	14	Crown Zellerback		400	3⅝	3½	3½	
8½	5¾	Crucible Steel		400	38	37½	38	
1⅝	1	Cuban Am Sug		600	18¾	18½	18½	
47⅛	40½	Cuban Co		400	7	6¾	7	7
22⅞	16	Cuban Am S pf	2½	900	1¼	1	1	1¼
		Cudahy Packing		50	73	72	72	
		Curtis Publishg		200	41½	41	41	
		Curtis Pub pf		200	19	19	19	19½
		Curtiss-Wright		1300	104⅜	104	104⅜	104½
		Curtiss-Wright A		700	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
		Cutler Hammer		2400	77¼	77	77	
				600	20⅝	20	20⅜	20
—D—								
		Deere & Co		2400	27¾	26	26¼	27¾
		Deere & Co pf		200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾
		Del & Hudson		4500	33¾	31	31¾	33¾
		Del Lac & W		14200	16¼	15¾	15½	16¼
		Del Lack & W		14200	16¼	15¾	15¾	16¼
		Denver R G pf		100	2½	2½	2½	2
		Diamond Match	1†	600	33¼	32	32¼	33¼
		Dome Mines	2	600	43	42¾	43¾	43
		Dominion Stores		400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
		Douglas A		3400	25½	24¾	25	25¾
		Duplan Silk		100	15	15	15	16½
		du Pont de Nem	2.60	3600	104	102	103¼	103½
—E—								
		Eastern Rill Mill		200	5	4¾	4¾	
		Eastman Kodak	1†	3100	147¾	146	146	147⅜
		Eaton Mfg	1	2800	20	19¾	19¾	19⅞
		Elec Auto-Lite		3800	22	20¾	20¾	21⅛
		Elec Auto-L pf		80	111½	111½	111½	111¾
		Elec Boat		3600	5½	5	5	4⅞
		Elec Bd & Shp		5400	6½	6	6	6
		Elec Pow & L pf		1400	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
		Elec Pow & L pf		3600	13	12	12½	12¾
		Elec Sto Battery	2.25	5100	15	14½	14½	13¾
		Endicott Johnson		400	43	42¾	42¾	43¼
		Engineers Pub S		200	63½	63½	63½	64
		Engineers P S 5pf		900	3†	3	3	2¾
		Engineers P S 6pf		800	31	29	29	29
		Engineers PS ww		200	31	31	31	30
		Equitable Off Blg		1600	31¾	29	29	29½
		Erie RR		100	5	5	5	
		Erie RR 2pf		1600	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
		Erie RR 1pf		400	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
		Eureka Vacuum	.80	1400	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13
		Evans Products	.75b	200	11¼	11¼

Business and Industry

German Pool to Obtain Foreign Raw Materials Functioning

Commerce and Finance

More Government Orders Big Help To Wool Market

Additional Government contracts, to the extent of asking for bids for furnishing 1,178,237 yards of 32-ounce olive drab Melton overcoating for the Civilian Conservation Corps; 540,625 pairs of lightweight wool socks and 4,500,000 pairs of heavyweight wool socks, following request for bids on 530,000 odd 3½-pound wool blankets last week, have been the chief means of stimulation to the wool market this week.

These contracts, according to the specifications, will require between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 pounds of greasy wool, a large proportion of it being of the medium variety.

The specifications for the overcoatings allow for 35 per cent wastes and noils and reworked wools, 55 per cent of the contract calling for wools of 44s quality and finer and 10 per cent of 58s quality and finer.

In the case of the wool stockings, there are also 134,000 pairs on which the weight is specified at 6 pounds per dozen pairs and 1,588,207 pairs on which the weight is specified at 4 pounds the dozen pairs.

Sales Total Large

Sales for the last calendar week amounted to nearly 4,500,000 pounds, as reported, and there probably were enough unreported sales to carry the total over the 5,000,000-pound mark.

This week, with the holiday on Monday and the rather adverse weather conditions, sales have not been quite so heavy, the reported sales for yesterday amounting to something over 600,000 pounds.

Prices are now back fully to the peak levels of the period immediately preceding the Supreme Court decision, with quarter and three-eighths Ohio and Michigan wools bringing about 30 cents as a rule for good wools, delivered basis. Strictly graded Ohio-Michigan and similar three-eighths has sometimes sold up to 31 cents in the grease.

Fine wools have been less resilient than the medium qualities, but they have responded to the Government stimulus, also, and Ohio delaine wools are reported to have been sold as high as 31@31½ cents in the grease, which means a clean cost, presumably of 78@79 cents, which is a rise of 1 to 1½ cents from the recent high point.

Class IV and V wools are selling mostly in the range of 63@68 cents, clean basis, according to the wool, although it is not easy to secure much wool at 63 cents, clean basis.

B supers are generally being held at about 67 cents for the choicest winter wools with 63@64 cents for B lambs, while the less attractive wools are held at 60@62 cents.

A supers are quoted at 67@68 cents, and fine A supers at 70@72 cents with choice double As of good length at 75@77 cents.

Foreign Markets Firm

The foreign markets keep very firm. Sales in Brisbane this week were at the high point of the season. Cables on the 1935-6 Australian clip, estimate the production at 2,930,000 bales, on an average weight per bale of 308 pounds. About 18 per cent of the clip is expected to be cross-bred wool and the balance merinos. Sales for next season open Sept. 2 at Sydney. It is planned to offer 1,420,000 bales prior to the Christmas holidays.

The East Indian sales opened in Liverpool yesterday with a fair selection and good attendance from all sections. Prices were up five to 10 per cent on the wools suitable for clothing usese, while the average carpet types were steady.

Mohair is pretty well cleared from the West. Recent sales in Texas have been mostly on the basis of 30 and 40 cents, respectively for adult and kid hair. The market here is very firm on this basis.

Record Electric Output for Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 19

THE total of 1,742,506,000 kilowatt hours produced in the week ended last Saturday is the highest electricity output for any summer week to date, reports the Edison Electric Institute today. For this particular week, the second highest figure for production was recorded in 1930 when 1,707,000,000 units were produced.

The current total represents a gain of 18,015,000 kilowatt hours from the preceding week and a 4.6 per cent gain over the like week of 1934, when 1,665,358,000 was the production total.

Output in all sections of the country showed small percentage gains over 1934, except in the Rocky Mountain district, where production made a spectacular rise to 32.7 per cent, compared with a gain of 19.8 per cent the week before. The high production in that area is attributed to the unusual activity in the silver mines, resulting from the Administration's silver buying policy.

Southern Textile Plants May Close For Week in July

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19 (AP)—The Charlotte News says many southern textile manufacturing plants will close for a full week in July for the purpose of reducing stocks and stabilizing price levels.

The curtailment will reduce operations during the month of July to 50 per cent of normal, the paper said it was informed.

Thomas H. Webb of Concord, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, declined to discuss the situation for publication, but said any such curtailment program would have to be adopted by the various groups within the industry.

Textile leaders said that conditions in the cotton textile markets have been consistently unsettled since the Supreme Court decision abolishing the original NRA, and that great pressure against prices has been resisted with only partial success.

The News said it was also informed a similar situation was being felt in the silk and rayon hoisery industries, and that a curtailment program also was imminent in that quarter.

Lead Most Active In Metal Markets

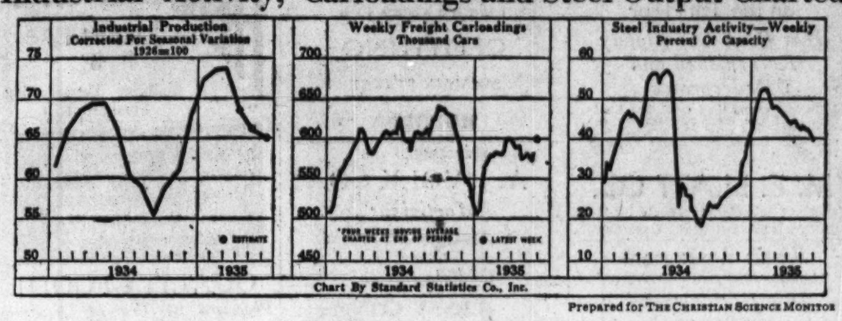
Special to the Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Lead was the most active of the nonferrous metals during last week, but sales were merely moderate. Prices were fairly stable among all the metals. The foreign price of copper suffered a net decline of 15 points for the week, closing at 7.65 to 7.75 cents per pound, c. i. f. European ports, which compares with the recent high of 8½ cents.

Both lead and zinc were somewhat weaker at the middle of the week, when isolated sellers cut prices $1 a ton in zinc and $2 a ton in lead. However, this cheaper metal was soon withdrawn from the market and the two metals closed the week with no net change.

Tin recovered the three quarters of a cent loss of the preceding week. The International Tin Committee has voted to increase production 10 per cent, amounting to over 8000 tons of tin yearly. During the 12 months ended last March, consumption exceeded world production by 14,000 tons, making an increase in output mandatory.

Industrial Activity, Carloadings and Steel Output Charted



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The movements of three important indexes of our national economy—industrial activity as a whole, carloadings, and steel production—are traced on the chart from Jan. 1, 1934 to date.

U. S. Silver Policy Blamed for Bank Crash in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—One of the most serious business crashes in Shanghai history has occurred here through the collapse of the Raven group of enterprises, one of the two chief American groups in the city.

By a curious irony, the American silver purchase policy has been given a major share of the credit for this happening because it has pushed up the price of silver as compared with the United States dollar and correspondingly caused United States dollar assets of the Raven enterprises to undergo a comparative shrinkage. This, combined with a general "tight money" situation and particularly with a real estate crisis in the city caused by overinflation during boom times, rendered it desirable to liquidate the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, the American-Oriental Finance Corporation, and the Raven Trust and to obtain a trustee to effect reorganization of the Asia Realty Company.

It was pointed out that these actions were taken voluntarily, for the protection of depositors and conservation of assets. It was said that bank depositors would be paid in full, but prospects for stockholders appear unpromising.

F. J. Raven, president of the various enterprises and a veteran Shanghai businessman, issued a statement flatly blaming the American silver policy, but other factors included continued withdrawals of cash due to financial stringency, freezing of commercial loans from the same cause, and the increasing difficulty of real estate financing.

The businesses of the other American group, headed by C. V. Starr and including a savings bank, life insurance organizations, a newspaper and other enterprises, were not directly affected in any important degree but it is generally admitted that the situation of the Raven interests has struck a hard blow at American prestige in Shanghai and the Far East generally, although it will take some time to evaluate the full repercussion.

FCA Loans Exceed Those of Last Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19 — A larger number of farmers so far this year have been financed than during the entire year 1934 by the co-operative production credit associations, according to Deputy Production Credit Commissioner C. R. Arnold who recently spoke to state leaders at the 4-H Club conference meeting held in Washington.

Since Jan. 1 this year over 150,000 farmers have obtained loans from the production credit associations organized under the Farm Credit Administration compared to 131,000 loans during 1934, Mr. Arnold said. Loans since Jan. 1, 1935, amount to more than $85,000,000.

Income Tax Returns Exceed Expectations

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The income tax thermometer of business activity now indicates a possible bounce of $60,000,000 above January budget estimates for the financial year ended June 30.

For the 12-month period, President Roosevelt forecast income tax payments of $1,050,000,000. On June 15, $930,836,624 had been collected.

But the Treasury estimate of total June collections on the basis of the first 15 days was $272,000,000. Thus far, only $85,425,413 actually has reached the cash till, although large sums are in the hands of collectors. If the remaining $186,574,587 of the estimate comes in as expected, the year's total would reach $1,117,411,000.

Filene Pessimistic Over Effect of NRA Decision

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The "chiseling 10 per cent" of the nation's merchants will force wage cuts and longer hours for labor, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, predicted as he sailed for Europe, to attend the International Chamber of Commerce meetings in Paris.

Mr. Filene was decidedly pessimistic as to the effect the adverse Supreme Court NRA decision will have on labor and business in the next two years.

"They (the 10 per cent) will make it impossible for the better type of business men to retain the code provisions voluntarily," he said. "I believe that by next September the five-day week will no longer be general, wages will be cut and price cutting will begin. The outlook is for a great deal of labor trouble and bad business."

Mr. Filene said he believed the only cure for the depression was to be found in a buying wage and not a mere "living wage" for working people.

The World's Business

Putting the Brakes on Speculation in the '20's

THE banking bill now before Congress is an attempt to centralize credit control in the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. At present such control is more or less regionalized in the 12 Reserve banks. A favorite argument against centralization is the experience with the Federal Reserve Board in the '20's. It is said that when the Federal Reserve Bank of New York wished to put the brakes on speculation, it was prevented from doing so by the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Owen D. Young has made this assertion. The New York newspapers have constantly used it. Why the board would not allow anti-speculation action is explained on the grounds that the board, being in Washington, is susceptible to politics, and would not counter speculation because such action would have been politically unwise. The implication is that any further centralization of credit control in Washington would be disastrous to wise administration in the public interest.

History looks different the longer one is removed from it. But the '20's are not far off, and it seems peculiar that the action against speculation is not clearer. For the data are all available in what Al Smith calls the "record." In a new book, "Central Banking Under the Federal Reserve System," Mr. Lawrence C. Clark collates all the material.

We must start with the kind of action that was in dispute. It was the raising of the rediscount rate. This is the charge that the Federal Reserve Banks make for their financial accommodation to member banks. Naturally, if a commercial bank has to pay more for money, it will charge more to its customers. Dear money doesn't encourage its use; theoretically, therefore, it puts the brakes on credit expansion. Under the Federal Reserve Act rediscount rate changes are proposed by the Reserve Banks to the Federal Reserve Board for determination. The rate was raised by the New York Bank to 5 per cent on July 13, 1928. According to Dr. A. C. Miller of the Federal Reserve Board, whose evidence to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency is given in the new Clark book, "It was not until February 14, 1929, or seven months later, and one week after the board issued a public statement to the country with respect to credit conditions, in which was emphasized the dangers inherent in the extraordinary growth in the volume of speculative security credit, that the Federal Reserve Bank moved. *It was not until after the board issued that statement that the first proposal to raise the rate to 6 per cent was made to the board.*" This quotation seems to give the retort direct to those who assert that it was the board that prevented any action against the speculators.

Let us pursue the inquiry a little further. It is all within the covers of the Clark book. The public statement referred to by Dr. Miller was dated February 7, 1929. It occurs in the Federal Reserve Bulletin published by the board, as follows:

"The Federal Reserve Board neither assumes the right nor has it any disposition to set itself up as an arbiter of security speculation or values. It is, however, its business to see to it that the Federal Reserve banks function as effectively as conditions will permit. When it finds that conditions are arising which obstruct Federal Reserve banks in the effective discharge of their function of so managing the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve system as to accommodate commerce and business, it is its duty to inquire into them and to take such measures as may be deemed suitable and effective in the circumstances to correct them; which, in the immediate situation, means to restrain the use, either directly or indirectly, of Federal Reserve credit facilities in aid of the growth of speculative credit."

Clark contrasts this warning with the silence in the monthly review of the Reserve Bank.

The board's letter to the bank is dated Feb. 2. It asked what was being done to stop Federal Reserve credit from going into speculative channels. The chairman of the bank, Gates W. McGarrah, replied on Feb. 21 to the effect that it had endeavored to get any banks which were "out of line" with other banks to readjust their positions but that such a policy was not very effective in controlling the total amount of credit. The board disagreed with Mr. McGarrah. It again called upon Mr. McGarrah to make certain specified banks readjust their position in accordance with the board's warnings. This time the board met with defiance. The rediscount rate had already been raised, but this weapon was rendered impotent by the hold that speculation had by then established on the markets. Nothing more was done.

Mr. Clark adds an exhibit which is by no means the least interesting item in the data of the 20's. Mr. McGarrah himself was connected with stock market operations in a private capacity.

"He was, in 1929, a director in a corporation called the Shermar Corporation. The Shermar Corporation was one of six personal corporations formed by Albert H. Wiggin, head of the Chase National Bank, to lessen payment of personal income taxes. Two of these corporations, the Shermar and the Murlyn, developed a short position of 42,506 shares in the stock of the Chase National Bank and were forced to borrow $6,588,430 from the Chase National Bank to cover that position." Mr. Clark comments: "This is a specific example of a member bank's stock market loans during the period under question. It also shows a connection which the chairman and Federal Reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York personally had with it."

These facts may help to round out the one-sided picture of the Reserve Bank-Reserve Board tilt. Probably the board didn't move early enough against speculation. But neither did the Reserve Bank. And, when the board tried to get co-operation from the Reserve Bank, that co-operation was lacking. The facts help to explain the desire of the Federal Reserve Board to replace regionalization of credit control (subject to a shadowy control from Washington) with forthright centralization in which there shall be no question as to control.

H. B. E.

Lichtman to Head United Artists Corp.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The owners of United Artists Corporation have agreed that Al Lichtman, at present general sales manager, will be elected president of the company by the board of directors at their meeting in New York on June 25.

The announcement was signed by Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, and Samuel Goldwyn. Mr. Fairbanks, who is in the Orient, cabled his order from Hongkong, a statement said.

Mr. Lichtman, who since 1926 has also been vice-president of the company in charge of distribution, is a native of Hungary. Coming to the United States when a boy, he entered the amusement business as a theater usher. Later he became a vaudeville actor and eventually entered motion pictures when the industry was in its infancy.

The new United Artists Corporation president, when elected, will succeed Joseph Schenck, who recently left to join Fox Film Corporation and is expected to direct production in the Fox coast studios.

Maurice Silverstone, for the past 12 years managing director of United Artists' British organization, will be the new president of that company, another announcement said. He has also served the company in Central America and Australasia.

Denmark Buying Fewer American-Made Autos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—American cars sold in the Danish market, for the first quarter of 1935, represented 48 per cent of the total sales as compared with the European share of 52 per cent according to Copenhagen advices. For the first quarter of 1934 the U. S. share was 80 per cent as compared with 20 per cent for European makes. Sales of American cars in Denmark were below those of European models for the first time during the last quarter of 1934.

Sales of automobiles in the Danish market at the end of the first quarter of 1935 represented only 60 per cent of last year's market, while the European market had risen by 120 per cent.

Noranda Mines, Ltd., Refuses to Register

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Noranda Mines, Ltd., a Canadian mining property, informed the New York Stock Exchange it would not apply for permanent registration of its shares on the exchange.

The company's refusal to register was due to the Securities Exchange Act regulations, the management explained in its communication to the exchange.

"We feel that as a majority of our shareholders and directors are citizens of Canada," said the letter, "it is unfair to permit the company to become subject to the laws and regulations of a foreign country which they may unwittingly contravene, rendering them liable to heavy penalties."

Germany's Drastic Levy Now Filling Big Dumping Pool

BERLIN, June 19 (AP)—Germany's new billion marks dumping pool, a desperate effort to get foreign raw material, presumably for army purposes, is beginning to fill through levies on industry, great and small.

Orders are being sent to pay up and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics, set the collection of the first 100,000,000 marks as June's toll.

Exceeds Total 1934 Profits

Creation of the pool was announced some time ago. A Reichsbank official appraised the possibilities of the various industrial plants, laying the levies arbitrarily. In some instances they amounted to more than the profits the firm made last year.

Total industry will be forced to pay some 200,000,000 marks more than all industrial profits amounted to in 1934.

The rearmament program was increased by the naval understanding with England, which Germany interprets as giving her freedom to go ahead in the rebuilding of her navy. This is believed to be at the bottom of this unusual method of building up foreign exchange abroad, with which to get raw materials.

Substitute materials, experts say, have not worked out well for the army, which now badly needs some 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 marks worth of raw materials to keep up the rearmament pace set by Adolf Hitler.

Pool Operations Secret

Through the dumping pool, which experts estimate will bring in from 300,000,000,000 to 400,000,000,000 marks of new business, the army's needs can be handled outside the country's regular foreign exchange needs.

Manipulation of the pool is a closed affair. Various industries do not know how much their competitors are forced to pay nor on what basis.

While full details of how the plan will work are not yet known, it was believed that a gold discount bank will handle the pool and that the exporter can dip into it when he proves he could make a sale abroad if his product were cheaper. The pool then will pay him whatever difference is necessary to make the foreign sales.

The United States, American officials believe, will not feel the effect of this dumping unless the pool subsidizes export as much as 45 or 50 per cent. This they do not predict.

Canadian Business In May Shows Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19 — General business activity in Canada again increased somewhat during May as a result of seasonal influences, which now include more promising crop conditions than a year ago, says S. H. Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in his current monthly economic review just received here.

The May record of the secondary industries was the best for any month this year, he reports, whereas automobile manufacturing for the first five months of the year was 50 per cent in advance of production at that period last year. Construction during this period was 15 per cent ahead of construction for the first five months of 1934.

Mr. Logan notes that recent gains in steel production have practically, if not entirely, offset a small decline in previous months below the output figures recorded for the like period of last year. Indications point to continued progress in forestry last month, he adds, while the latest reports of newsprint production for April showed that the declining trend of the two preceding months was reversed.

Embassy of $300,000 Provided for Finland

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 19

THE United States is going to build a $300,000 diplomatic establishment in Finland, the only country that has not defaulted on war debts due this country.

President Roosevelt Monday signed a bill by Representative Hook (D-Mich.) to authorize an appropriation for it.

Vanderlip Labels Government Tax Program As 'Silly'

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Frank A. Vanderlip, the financier, and formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley, declared last night that recent developments in the real-estate scene have added a new "villain" to the traditional American melodrama of saving the old homestead from the mortgage holder.

"He is less tangible than the old-time mortgage holder," he said.

"He is 'the Government.'"

The new "villain," Mr. Vanderlip said, was threatening the "very foundation of American life" through excessively heavy real-estate tax charges.

"Under our present unstable monetary system which allows our whole national income to gyrate like a thermometer," he said, "our system of taxation becomes unworkable.

"It is perfectly silly for the Government to effect stable revenues from taxation when everyone knows the whole national income has declined disastrously from 80 billions in 1929 to around one half (44 billions) that sum last year."

Continued foreclosures, with their resultant detrimental effect upon the community and real-estate market, Mr. Vanderlip asserted, "will do more to undermine our present American system of government than any one thing."

"It seems evident," he said, "that further increases in our present forms of taxation will amount to such a great confiscation of wealth that they will defeat their own purposes. That is what is happening in real-estate taxation, and the same is true of income taxation. . . ."

British Employment Shows Slight Rise For Month of May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—With the total number of insured persons at work on May 20 estimated by the Ministry of Labor at 10,334,000, a higher level of employment is apparent in Great Britain, according to the U. S. Acting Commercial Attache here.

The May total, it is pointed out, represented an increase of 14,000 over the number recorded as employed on April 15, and 141,000 more than on May 14, 1934.

Unemployment increased by 292 persons compared with April, the total on May 30 being recorded as 2,044,752. This was due to an increase of 10,300 boys and girls on the unemployment registers, attributed to the registration of juveniles who left school at Easter. The number of unemployed adults was thus reduced by more than 10,000 compared with April, statistics show.

Seasonal influences, the report states, were believed to be responsible for an increase of nearly 33,000 in the number of coal miners out of work and to the same cause was ascribed an increase of 4373 in the number of unemployed in the motor vehicle manufacturing industries. The chief decreases in the number of unemployed, as compared with April, were in the building industry, distributive trade and engineering.

Hawaiian Trade Conditions Are Steadily Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Business conditions in Hawaii have shown steady improvement during the first half of 1935.

The pineapple industry has completed a 1934-1935 pack of 12,000,000 cases and there is a steady movement of shipments to the mainland. Summer packing season just now is giving employment to 1000 additional persons.

All Hawaiian sugar plantations are engaged in outturning the 1935 raw sugar crop. Assured that the AAA will continue despite the adverse ruling on tthe NRA, the plantations expect to continue the production control contacts entered into with the Department of Agriculture. Most plantations are in excellent physical condition.

Chauncey Wightman, AAA representatives in Hawaii, is head of a committee directing expenditure of benefit payments earmarked for agriculture other than sugar. His program involves a soil survey, control of melon and fruit flies and other injurious insects, expert direction of coffee fertilization and rehabilitation of the taro industry.

The fruit fly pest precludes shipment of Hawaiian fruits to the mainland in their natural state. Taro, a starchy paste that takes the place of the potato in the Hawaiian menu, is being canned for the first time and offered on the American market.

Only Title 1 of the FHA has been extended to Hawaii but it has stimulated home repairs. Title 2, whereby insured loans will be available for home construction, may be applicacable soon. Also Hawaii may soon share in benefits of the Farm Credit Administration.

New building permits for the first five months totaled $1,256,132 in Honolulu as against $745,105 for a like period last year.

Hawaii banks July 1 are cutting interest rate on savings accounts from 3 to 2½ per cent, mortgage rate from 7 to 6 per cent and collateral loans from 6 to 5 per cent.

Federal construction is expected soon to boom business here. First contracts on the $10,000,000 Hickam airport may start this year, while the army has applied for $10,000,000 more for improvement of Hawaii posts, the money to be alloted from the $4,000,000,000 emergency relief act.

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PLEASANT VIEW, Mattapoisett, Mass.—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; spacious lawn; near-by swimming, golf; on Route No. 6; watch for the sign. MRS. J. D. DUNSEITH. Tel. 1.

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ALLSTON, Mass.—Furnished rooms, with kitchenette, $6-$7; housekeeping rooms, $4-$5.50; 62 North Beacon St.

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BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive, outside rooms, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church; breakfast if desired. Ken. 0203.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon Street, Water Side—Before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with or without bath; meals served; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St.—Cool, pleasant rooms in quiet home; reasonable; 5 minutes from The Mother Church; free parking. MISS COTTLE, Com. 4263.

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BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfast if desired. Com. 9151, 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

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BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church, furnished single room, 2nd floor, adjoining bath. Tel. CIRcle 9287.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Two choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

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N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive outside, cross ventilation, convenient bath, telephone, running water; $5, references En. 2-9461.

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THE WHITE SWAN, 55 Hemenway St., Boston—Attractive, comfortable rooms; permanent and transient; near The Mother Church. Telephone Commonwealth 0784.

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Community Shoe Rebuilder
WHITTEMORE PASTES AND POLISHES
57 BAKER STREET MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

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CHEF, "colored"; hotel or club catering only to high-class trade. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

EXPERIENCED porter (colored) wishes position, N. Y. C.; good references. Write Box B-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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AVAILABLE until July 15, refined young colored woman, excellent housekeeper and cook; also mends and reads well; by hour, day or week. Boston, Tel Highlands 6876.

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EAST SANDWICH, CAPE COD, MASS.
Room and board for few guests; modern home; on shore; private family; exclusive refined atmosphere; bathing, boating, fishing; meet all trains. E. K. NORROSS.

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Three furnished cottages, modern, comfortable; tennis court; private beach; spacious lawns.
Kathryn Swift Greene
TEL. FALMOUTH (MASS.) 17

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LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
SIX ROOM furnished modern house on island near Wolfeboro, N. H. Motor boat, $4500. L. P. EDWARDS, Laconia, N. H.

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Has Been Completely Refurnished and Redecorated
More interesting than ever! The treatment and the color schemes are entirely new and most effective. Be sure and visit the Modern House when in the store.
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Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
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Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
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Visit the
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Silk and Cotton Dresses
14-44
$1.95 to $6.95
Swim Suits—Beach Togs
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Wish to thank their many friends who have been enthusiastically telling others of our superior food, and delicious home-made ice cream.
MAIN AT MUNN AVENUE
EAST ORANGE N. J.
(Formerly of Montclair and Jersey Shore)

Taxi Service
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EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
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A Garment Repairing, Pressing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
Have your next suit "Tailored by Tuttle" of Ye "Golden Rule."
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Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1850

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Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK (Continued)

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INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
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RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
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WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

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Funeral Director
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Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
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KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

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Cocomalt
Horlick's Malted Milk
Clicquot Club Ginger Ale
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FRED DIETZ, *Prop.*
Greetings to All Our Monitor Patrons
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Serving Maplewood Since 1905
Specializing in juvenile footwear. Summer Sports Shoes for Men and Women.
Keds and Camp Moccasins
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26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Buy FUEL from
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
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TELEPHONE 2-6208

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Incorporated
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NEW JERSEY

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JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

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PHILCO RADIO RCA
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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
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Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

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496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

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PHONE EL. 2-2229

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Wilbur Coon Shoes
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Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

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Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

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ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

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Fine Footwear for
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90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

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"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
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FIRST QUALITY LEHIGH
COAL
KOPPERS COKE
Tel. Pl. 6-1911
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"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

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Good Butter and Eggs
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Other Dairy Products
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Headquarters for
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Open Evenings
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Permanent Waving, Hair Dreing, Personality Hair Cutting. Done by Experts.
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Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

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Phone your Order WAlnut 0314
You may either call for or we will deliver. Deliveries made in the South Hills, Crafton, Ingram, Sheridan, Squirrel Hill, Oakland.
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THE NEW COCHRAN ROAD TEA ROOM
Serving Home-Cooked Lunches and Dinners
Full course Dinners
35c Noon Evenings 50c
Cochran Road and Novato Street Sunday Dinner Chicken and Steaks
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(NEAR BOWER HILL ROAD)

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GASOLINE—OIL
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Fine Groceries
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318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

HENRICH'S BAKERY and DINING ROOM
also features Delicatessen
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
529 JEFFERSON AVE.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

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KENMORE ELECTRIC CLEANERS
You will get satisfactory cleaning service with the famous TRIPLE ACTION Kenmore vacuum cleaners. Write for a free demonstration. No obligation.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
326 ADAMS AVE., SCRANTON, PA.

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Established 1874

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"Sanforized-Shrunk" Slacks and Shirts. Latest Shades in Ladies' Summer Hosiery.
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For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
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"AMOCO GAS—the original special motor fuel."
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Like mother's old-fashioned cooking.
Luncheon Dinners
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Plenty of Free Parking Space.

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Quality Fruits and Produce
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Prompt Deliveries Phone Clearbrook 940-941

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Family Budget Laundry Services
We Specialize in Laundering Men's Shirts
Suburban and W. Phila. Collections and Deliveries

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Worth Knowing

IF FINGER NAILS WERE ALLOWED TO GROW UNCUT UNTIL ONE WAS 90, THEY WOULD BE 30 FT. LONG

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

15.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. The Bible contains a reference to opening "a bottle of milk." (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. George Ade wrote "Fables in Slang." (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. France is larger than Texas. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. The Philippine Islands are west of Japan. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. The English language is spoken by more people than any other language, with the exception of Chinese. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. The last book in the Old Testament is Malachi. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Greater Berlin is larger than Greater Paris. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Air mail leaving New York is delivered in Havana the morning of the next day. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Under the terms of the act providing for the control of cotton production, farmers who raise more than their quota must pay a tax of 50 per cent of its value before moving it to market. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. South Carolina furnished a President of the United States. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vacancy (A. F.)—The inquirer submits the following extract from a by-law, and inquires the meaning of the word "vacancy" therein:

> They shall have power to fill vacancies in elective offices; but in the appointment of a ——, or of a —— for more than a temporary absence, the choice of the board shall be confirmed or changed by election at a regular or duly announced special business meeting to be called within two months.

It is not an uncommon thing for by-laws to define a "vacancy." For example, an absence of two months from a post of duty is, by some, regarded as constituting a vacancy. However, a vacancy is not to be confused with a temporary absence. In ordinary acceptance of the term, a vacancy implies "no occupant," and suggests a void caused by dismissal, retirement, or resignation.

Measure (A. F., who reports hearing it *maze'-zure*) — The new Webster's records the pronunciation as *mezh'-er* (first *e* short, second as in maker). We respectfully beg to differ, and side with those careful speakers who retain the trace of quick-long *u*, *mezh'-ure*, especially for platform practice.

Soul (A. F., who says it is sometimes sounded as two syllables, *so'-el*)—One syllable, of course.

Spirit (A. F., who objects to *spee'-rit*)—So do we; sound it *spir'-it* (each *i* short).

Daily Features

The Monitor Camera Club Gives Us Some Intimate Views of Greece

Gardens of Achillion, Island of Corfu

Greek Shepherds

Bread Oven, Attica, Greece

Decorating Pottery, Island of Syros, Greece

Photos by Mrs. Dorothy S. Reiss, Torrington, Conn.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Magazines for Rent

A RENTAL service on current and back issues of all the best magazines, at the small charge of two cents a day, is in operation in a downtown office building in Detroit. When the magazine is taken out, the reader deposits the price of the single issue, and when it is returned, the difference between that amount and the rental due is refunded. There is no other fee in connection with the withdrawal. Subscriptions and renewals are also handled. —Laura S. D.

Brevities

Humorist: "When his fellow-men make a beaten track to a man's door he knows that he has achieved fame," says a writer. Or else the instalments on the house, radiogram, car, and vacuum-cleaner are overdue.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The absolute secrecy in which Miss Garbo departed for her native Sweden is represented by the fact that some newspapers put the story inside.

Detroit Free Press: The meanest man in politics is he who digs up and publishes the speeches his opponent made before he changed his mind.

Quotation for Today

YOU can only obtain the exercise of your rights by deserving them, through your own activity, and your own spirit of love and sacrifice.—MAZZINI.

Daily Anecdote

Encouragement

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PATRICK J. HURLEY, who was Secretary of War in the Hoover Administration, was a poor boy who turned his hand to anything that would earn him a living. Nor was he ever ashamed of those early days and struggles. Among other things, he at one time drove a mule.

In later life a political opponent waxed sarcastic and said that he would concede that Hurley could drive a mule, something that he, himself, could not do. "The only indispensable requirement in driving a mule," responded Mr. Hurley, "is that the driver have a shade more sense than the mule. I sincerely advise my opponent not be discouraged."

In Lighter Vein

The Sheepman's Son

"Now, Harold," said the teacher, "if there were 11 sheep in a field and seven of them jumped over the fence, how many would be left?"

"None," replied Harold.

"Why, yes, there would be."

"No," he persisted; "you may know your arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."

Or Señorita

Conscientious Caddiemaster: "Now the gent you're carryin' for is a foreign count, so fix your tie, put your 'at on straight, and don't forget to say Signora."—*Pearson's.*

Good Salesmanship

"Mama, what becomes of a car when it gets too old to run?"

"Somebody sells it to your father!" —*Toronto Globe.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Third Month, "Sivan"

WE LEARN from the eighth chapter of Esther that Ahasuerus was eager to make amends to the Jews for the cruel edict which Haman had proclaimed against them. Consequently the King gave permission to their champions, Mordecai and Esther, to issue a decree signed with the royal seal, permitting the Jews to avenge themselves on their enemies (Esther 8:13). This decree, we are told, was signed and sealed on the twenty-third day of "the month Sivan" (Esther 8:9), which corresponds to part of May and part of June, according to our reckoning, and is also described as "the third month" (*ibid.*).

We gather from Exodus 19:1 that it was "in the third month"—that is, two months after the exodus from Egypt—that the children of Israel entered the wilderness of Sinai; while the Chronicler records that in the days of Hezekiah the people began to set apart liberal offerings for the priests and Levites at this same season of the year (II Chron. 31:4-7).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness to Travelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

TWO American women who were crossing the Atlantic for a long-planned and eagerly anticipated trip to the Old World, found themselves fairly deluged with bon voyage packages on the eve of sailing. Among the packages were a number of boxes of sweets—so many sweets, in fact, that the women looked about for opportunities to share them. One lovely box they gave to a sturdy little girl they often met on deck, and she seemed quite delighted with the gift. The candies satisfactorily disposed of, the women thought no more of the matter.

A few hours before landing at a British port, the mother of the little girl sought out the two ladies and asked if they had written or cabled for hotel reservations in the city. On being told they had not done so, she asked if they had not been informed that King George and Queen Mary were to be in that city the following day; and such was the love of the British people for their sovereign and his Queen that the city would be crowded.

As the American women had planned to spend several days in this city, and would particularly enjoy being there at the time of the royal visit, they expressed great disappointment. The mother immediately assured them that all would be well; for, although she was obliged to hasten on, she would give them a letter to a friend who owned a large hotel.

When the ladies expressed their thanks, the child's mother explained that she had left home so hurriedly, in response to a cable, that she had come away without a toy or a game to amuse her little daughter on their long journey, and that the box of bonbons had given the child great pleasure all the way across the Atlantic. She was glad, she added, to find a way to show her gratitude.

Upon landing, the ladies were told by customs officials and the taxi driver that it would be useless to try to find a room at any hotel; and the hotel porter, when they reached the address, said it would be foolish to take their bags from the taxi. The women, remembering the assurance of their fellow traveler, asked to see the proprietor, thinking he might at least advise them.

When the letter was presented to this gentleman, his face fairly beamed. Immediately upon reading the letter he extended a cordial hand to each of the ladies, saying: "So you are friends of Lady B——'s daughter. Then, indeed I must look after you, for Lady B—— has befriended me many times." He insisted upon turning over to them his own pleasant apartment with large windows overlooking the path of the royal procession. He also did many other kind things to make their stay in the city a pleasant one.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts Worth Thinking About

We must never undervalue any person.—The workman loves not to have his work despised in his presence. Now God is present everywhere and every person is his work.—*De Sales.*

Health, beauty, vigor, riches, and all other things called goods, operate equally as evils do to the vicious and unjust, as they do as benefits to the just.—*Plato.*

Candor is the brightest gem of criticism.—*Disraeli.*

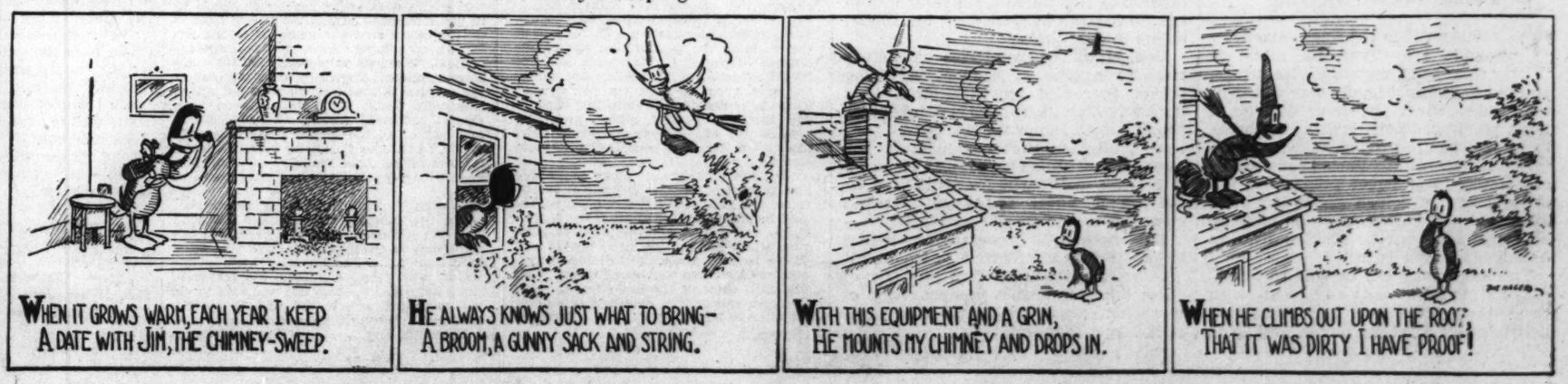
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Yes, It Will Give Us All a Rest*

By LE PELLEY

IT WILL BE FINE WHEN SCHOOL IS OUT, SUSIE.
YES-
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
I SHALL BE GLAD TO HAVE MORE TIME TO DEVOTE TO MY HOBBIES
I SUPPOSE YOU ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO VACATION, TOO,
WELL, THERE'S ONE REASON I'LL BE GLAD SCHOOL IS OUT —
TUBBY WILL BE THROUGH WITH HIS OLD SPEECH!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Chimney Sweeping*

By THE HAGERS


WHEN IT GROWS WARM, EACH YEAR I KEEP A DATE WITH JIM, THE CHIMNEY-SWEEP.
HE ALWAYS KNOWS JUST WHAT TO BRING— A BROOM, A GUNNY SACK AND STRING.
WITH THIS EQUIPMENT AND A GRIN, HE MOUNTS MY CHIMNEY AND DROPS IN.
WHEN HE CLIMBS OUT UPON THE ROOF, THAT IT WAS DIRTY I HAVE PROOF!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Government by Crops

SOMETHING fundamental has been happening in the relations between the American farmer and the American Government. To understand what lies behind the passage of the revised Agricultural Adjustment Administration bill by the House of Representatives, it is necessary to look back a bit. In the last two years agriculture has built up in benefit payments for restricted production under AAA a vested interest in federal policy that is more evident, more direct, and therefore more politically powerful, than anything of the kind ever known to the farmer before. What the effect will be on politics—and on government—constitutes one of the most interesting questions any American can think about today.

For years politicians have tried to find levers by which to bring the vast force of the farm vote to bear on federal policy. Some sincerely sought to help the farmer; others were chiefly interested in getting elected. But all sought devices by which the farmers could be given aid by government. These efforts can be traced back as far as Andrew Jackson and down through the homestead laws and then the Populist movement of the nineties. After the World War, when many farmers were trying to pay for land bought at war prices with produce sold at postwar prices, the cry for farm aid rose higher. We had the equalization fee, McNary-Haugenism, the export debenture, the Farm Board price-fixing effort.

None of these endeavors succeeded. The depression made the farmer's relative position even worse. He was not organized like industry to cut output. Then along came the New Deal. It gave the farmer much more definite help in organizing than he had had; in the process it taught him a lot about the interplay of economic and political forces, and it made specific payments for crop reduction.

Also his income bounded upward as farm prices rose. According to Department of Agriculture figures, farm income increased by $2,794,000,000 in 1933 and 1934 over 1932. About 20 per cent of this came from benefit payments, the rest from higher prices. Undoubtedly drought did more than the AAA to produce high prices. Dollar devaluation was another factor. But the farmers see these tangible gains. The great majority of those that have enlisted in the restriction programs for various crops have voted to continue the system.

The new report of the Brookings Institution, "Wheat and the AAA," by J. S. Davis, attributes little of the increase in prices to government action. But the farmers' march on Washington in support of the processing taxes and the refusal of the Republican "grass roots" convention to condemn AAA are indications of what the farmers believe. And in the benefit payments they see something as tangible as the veterans see in the bonus, labor in a thirty-hour week, or manufacturers in tariff subsidies. At last it looks as if the vested interest of the farmer in federal policy is established.

This newspaper has had great sympathy for the farmer's position. It has felt that attempts to remove inequalities should be made, both in justice to the farmer and in setting the national economy in equilibrium, where agriculture could buy from industry. Even after the farm began to practice the plowing under at which industry has long been expert the position was out of balance according to relative price and production figures of the Agriculture Department:

> Despite the severe curtailment by the drought, the volume of farm production in 1934 was only 15 per cent below that of 1929. By contrast, the volume of industrial production in 1934 was 42 per cent below that of 1929. Industrial prices received the support of a greater curtailment of production than did agricultural prices. While prices of industrial products declined only 14 per cent, farm prices declined 40 per cent.

No wonder that the farmer still insists on government help.

But little as one feels justified in denying the farmer's effort to direct national policy for his own advantage—especially the advantage of the western and southern farmer—so long as other special interests do the same thing—especially industry through the tariff for the advantage of the eastern and northern manufacturer—the dangers of the method should be recognized. And the struggle to break away from the whole system of government by special interests should be resolutely pressed.

Drink Before Driving

THERE is a rift in the Anglo-American alcoholic lute. True, its music is far from being muted, but its strings, plucked by different hands, vary widely in their tune. When played in America a faint, pianissimo note, inviting motorists to refrain before driving, may now and then be detected amid the loud and insistent crescendo of liquor propaganda; in the orchestra of British whiskydom quite another chord is often struck. In fact, the air commonly heard is, "Take a drink as a tonic before you drive."

This siren song has become so insistent and British roads so strewn with casualties that the traffic authorities have determinedly faced the music. Now some 15,000,000 official warnings are being strewn among as many households. They are in the form of pamphlets. Instructions to cyclists, pedestrians and drivers of horse-drawn vehicles have their proper place in them, but the warning marked "Urgent" is the one in which motorists are strongly urged to shun alcoholic beverages.

The federal authorities at Washington might do worse than copy the British action. At least one large importing firm in the United States is guaranteeing retailers a vast advertising campaign frankly aiming at converting nondrinkers into drinkers. Perhaps, after all, the rift within the aforesaid lute is more apparent than real.

Four Billions for 'Boondoggling'

PROBABLY three points stood out as of most importance in the address of President Roosevelt to the state administrators who are to have charge of spending the $4,000,000,000 works relief fund, which is expected to employ 3,500,000 persons during the next year. These were:

(1) His commendable taboo on political discrimination, regarding which, however, action will be more significant than words.

(2) The instruction that projects were not to be allowed to interfere with employment in private industry.

(3) The indication that heavier construction projects must largely be given up for those that involve a minimum cost for materials.

This last requirement, holding selection of projects to those that will cost less than $1200 per person employed, including materials, seems to presage another CWA instead of PWA and a recrudescence of "boondoggling." Doubtless it is possible to do much that is worth while simply in the refurbishing of American cities as they stand, and the justification for intellectual and even recreational activities in the relief program is greater than some would assume. But the further counsel of the President that the administrators should choose projects that were useful seems to call for something more in the way of new and heavy construction.

This is made desirable by the fact that the heavy industries, those which supply construction materials, equipment and machinery, are the ones still least occupied in the national economy. Much depends, of course, upon their coming to a reasonable price for their products, but could not the Administration depend upon purchases of materials to give employment—and in private industry—to part of the 3,500,000 persons instead of trying to employ them all directly?

No doubt the mandate of Congress has considerably hampered the works administration in this respect, since amendments to the appropriation bill restricted the proportion to be spent outside of direct employment. But the act also specifies certain liberal allotments for housing, grade crossing elimination, rural electrification and like activities. This should give the President and his administrators leeway for a good proportion of new and lasting improvements.

It must be conceded that expenditures for major types of construction, including materials, do not employ so many people directly and perhaps not quite so many indirectly as do the smaller local rehabilitation jobs now apparently contemplated. Both types of work have their place in the program and the question is one of balance. And needed projects of more permanent usefulness should not be left out.

Yokes and Yardsticks

PRESIDENT CONANT of Harvard University in his baccalaureate address did more than urge his listeners to fortify themselves with a courageous philosophy. He actually took them over a primary step in acquiring a sound philosophy. Speaking of the age-long human question as to whether the universe is a haphazard, confused affair, or an expression of order and unity, Dr. Conant brought to attention this fact: "You cannot answer this fundamental question if you attempt to measure the universe with the personal yardstick of your own happiness and sorrow."

The true philosopher is the man who has learned to look not only inward but outward. He measures the possibilities of living through the successes of others as well as through his own triumphs. As for his sorrows, he remembers that great philosopher who said, "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light," and knows from experience that there is no surer way to lighten his own burdens than by helping others to bear theirs.

Men, afraid for themselves, have often risen to heights of courage in aiding others. Sorrowful for themselves, they have forgotten their cares in lifting other people's woes. Happy for themselves, they have multiplied that happiness by the knowledge of others happy, and tempered it into an instrument for great good by keeping it under the warm fires of compassion.

But whether it was courage, or whether it was freedom from sorrow, or whether it was lasting happiness that any one of these lines of conduct brought, back of the achievement was the use of a yardstick bigger than self.

Labor Negotiator

Book News of the Day

AS PRESIDENT for thirty-eight years of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers rendered important services to the workers of America. It was without doubt due to him, and to the organization which he represented and which represented him, that organized labor won recognition, increased wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Thus his career may be described as a success. In a deeper sense, it was a tragedy. Why, you may learn from Prof. Rowland Hill Harvey's SAMUEL GOMPERS: CHAMPION OF THE TOILING MASSES (Stanford University Press. $3.75; London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press).

Gompers's career was a true tragedy in that its seeds lay in the character of the man himself. A Dutch Jew, born in England, he became, as the author reminds us, more American than the Americans. His devotion to his adoptive country amounted to chauvinism. Thus, while his one-track mind clung loyally to the tenets of union labor, and while by sticking to his rules of thumb he won many a battle, he was also easily misled by the use of patriotic-sounding phrases.

* * *

Indeed, Gompers was not a little naïve. Not an educated man, and not really an intelligent man, he was more stubborn than shrewd. He had no discoverable social philosophy; he merely repeated his union shibboleths and fought doggedly for momentary gain. Beyond these tactics, in the field of strategy, he was lost. He was honest, loyal, well-intentioned, but not very discerning. He was deceived by the McNamaras, taken in by the politicians, a little bewildered by such schemes as industry's "American Plan."

As Professor Harvey justly says, "The greater world of labor he never glimpsed." A narrow trade-unionist, he would not co-operate with other groups seeking industrial justice, either workers or intellectuals. He distrusted them apparently more than he distrusted the industrial barons. Thus he failed to take advantage of the opportunity, after the war, to unite all progressives into a liberal party. He clung rather to his nonpartisan policy, contemning a political united front as he contemned direct action. "With a glorious ingenuousness he roared out the eighteenth-century gospel of liberty," as Professor Harvey puts it. "Yet nothing could be finer than his sturdy insistence upon voluntarism in an age when that principle is fast becoming a dream. . . . Here Gompers becomes magnificent—a kind of reincarnated Jefferson in a world gone Hamiltonian."

* * *

During the war, while giving full vent to his patriotism, he had the joy of seeing the advent of a workers' paradise. After the world had been made safe for democracy and labor, he was pathetically disillusioned when he saw labor's gains swiftly snatched away. Apparently he had taken wartime promises seriously.

His seriousness, in fact, was so profound as to constitute a fault. If he had had more humor, would he not perhaps have been able to recognize the absurdities of other men, and of himself? It is pleasant to think of the tributes paid him in his last days, however, tributes of love that must have done much to assuage the sense of defeat.

Professor Harvey, no hero-worshiper and no muck-raker, has given a fair and just account of Gompers's life and work.

L. A. S.

A Bumpy Road

Turpin of Tranquil Corner

AROUND Tranquil Corner he is known as "that kinda Chinese chow dog." This is a compliment. His father was a Korean wild dog, first cousin to a chow. His mother was an English setter who spent her life in Korea where Turpin was born.

It was the Colonel who suggested that we enter Turpin for our local dog show. Hearing himself discussed he rose from the lawn where he lay, offered a paw to the world at large and grinned from ear to ear.

"The dog's a clown! It's your duty to let the public see him!"

Jane and I joined the Colonel's merriment till the grin vanished from Turpin's face, the brown nose ceased to twinkle and the tail drooped like a draggled banner. The brown eyes were reproachful.

"I'm sorry, Turpin," Jane apologized, "we didn't mean to insult you. You are the finest and bravest pooch in the world!"

"Bravest?" the Colonel lifted questioning eyebrows. "He's a great clown, but he's no hero."

Turpin could bear no more of this. He started to dig up a flower bed.

"He likes gardening," the Colonel remarked, "he came and did some in my place the other morning. Can't you cure him of the habit?"

* * *

"Just try," challenged Jane, "that dog's not a gardener, he's a miner, He's tunneled clear under the house.

"Don't you thrash him for it?"

"My dear Colonel," I put in, "if you thrash Turpin you inevitably get the worst of it. Last week I tapped him with a rolled umbrella. He spent all the rest of the day sitting around gazing at me so dismally that, at last, I had to make him an apple pie to cheer him up."

"Does he like apple pie?"

"Just you stay to supper and you'll see whether he likes it."

As Jane took the pie from the oven Turpin entered, panting and grinning. He sat up, waved his paws, whined, whistled, wagged, sat up again, walked round the table and laid his head on my lap.

"That's what apple pie does to Turpin," Jane explained,

"And this is what Turpin does to apple pie," I added as I cut a large slice which he swallowed at one gulp. He beamed, moved on to Jane and repeated his performance till he wheedled a piece of pie from her. Then he turned to the Colonel who remarked,

"No, sir, I don't approve of feeding dogs at the table."

Turpin's reply to this was to lay his head confidingly on the Colonel's knee, gaze upward and transfer the sticky crumbs of pie from his beard to the Colonel's immaculate person. Our guest controlled his feelings manfully and handed over all that remained of his pie. Turpin licked his lips and eyed me,

"No," I said firmly, "not another bit tonight!"

"Absolutely not, sir!" exploded the Colonel. Jane, who knew better, bent over her plate and murmured,

"That's just part of the game."

With drooping tail and flattened ears Turpin left the room and sat down in the hall. Presently he stood up, shook himself briskly and raced back to us, an ingratiating grin almost splitting his face. He sniffed the air with an expression of pleased surprise.

"Colonel," said Jane, "you must understand that this is not our dog, Turpin. Oh no! This is a friend of Turpin's who dropped in for a visit and might possibly fancy a piece of pie. This is called the 'other dog trick' and is played whenever we have apple pie."

* * *

Brushed, combed, groomed, Turpin of Tranquil Corner departed with the Colonel on the day of the dog show. We settled down to a morning of undisturbed work. Presently Jane looked up from her books,

"This room seems strangely quiet," she said, "what's wrong?"

I agreed. Then we realized that we were missing the continual shaking, scratching, barking, fidgeting of which we so often complained.

"I wish he could win something," I said, "he'll be terribly melancholy if he sees all the other dogs with prize ribbons and he has nothing. I'm going to make him an apple pie right now."

Late that afternoon a car drove up and the Colonel descended leading Turpin from whose collar hung a red ribbon. Dog and man were wreathed in smiles.

"He's won a second prize!" the Colonel called from the gate.

"The judges were most interested in Turpin," he said, "They called him unique and of course they were right. There was no question from the moment I led him out. He was bound to come second. There really was only one chow capable of beating him, the dog that took first prize."

"How many entrants were there in the chow class?" I asked,

The Colonel hesitated slightly, glanced first at Turpin, then at me.

"Er—— Oh well—— as a matter of fact there were only two," he replied, "Turpin and that other dog."

J. S. G.

America and the Concert of Nations

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The trend toward isolation, which it is to be hoped is a temporary influence in American foreign policy, takes some peculiar forms. Of late it appears in the guise of "insulation" and of "unilateralism" when we are talking about ourselves. When we are talking about the other fellow, we call it by the more accurate names of "autarchy" and "nationalism." May I submit that there is really no such thing as "enlightened nationalism"? For nationalism itself is only that phase of narrow-mindedness which fails to discern the breadth and character of the world.

I should like to draw attention to an expression from John W. Davis, former United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. I do not believe that it has appeared within the estimable columns of the Monitor, and I feel that your readers should find it thought-provoking:

> "The question is no longer whether America will join the concert of the nations. By the decrees of Providence and the pressure of inexorable events, she is already there beyond hope of escape, and is permitted to consider only the manner in which she shall bear herself in that relationship.
>
> "Judging the future by the past, it is extremely unlikely that she will ever throw off her fixed aversion to alliances for peace or war with special powers. It seems in no way necessary and would probably be most unfortunate if she did. Yet since it is no longer possible for her to sit in calm seclusion, prudence and duty unite in dictating to her a thoroughgoing, ungrudging, and generous co-operation with the rest of the world in the organization and maintenance of peace; for the peace and the liberty of action it insures are the things she most needs to work out her destiny. There is no dodging the stern fact that today American security, repose, prosperity —what you will—are dependent in chief measure on America's contribution to world security.
>
> "For this contribution pious aspirations and benevolent phrases are pitiful substitutes, and pharisaic self-righteousness the least helpful substitute of all. If the organization and maintenance of peace by common action has its risks, they are as dust in the balance alongside the hideous certainties of modern war. Any foreign policy that falls short of the last effort to avert this peril can only be described as a thing limping and incomplete."

BARTICUS

Boston.

A Drifting World

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A writer on economics has been telling us that we now have at man's disposal, through applied mechanics, 10,000,000,000 extra mechanical "power" men. A thousand pairs of boots can be turned out by two men guiding the horses, as against seventy men thirty years ago. Fifty years ago it took fourteen men a year to produce 1000 tons of pig iron; now, the same men handling the horses can do it in fourteen days. Even in the last two years British farmers have turned out more produce, with a reduction in man power of close on 30,000.

Perhaps the two most remarkable figures relating to the way these untamable horses are routing humanity, and taking the bread out of its mouth, lie in the statement that for each 4000 men needed to dig out the Suez Canal, only five men were needed just to watch over the digging out of the Canadian Welland Canal by these same mighty "horses." Then to go from brawn to brain, London banks have recently installed machines which make 60,000 ledger entries in an hour and require only one clerk to "feed" the mechanism in place of sixty bookkeepers as of old.

All of which rather suggests that man has overreached himself with his cleverness, seeing that he is putting himself out of work at this wholesale rate. One cheerful statistician reckons on Britain having 9,000,000 unemployed in ten years if the "horses" keep breeding at present rates.

How this devastating cavalry charge is to be met remains to be seen. At present there is unfortunately civil war going on among the world's economists. As a wit recently remarked, "When six economists meet there are seven opinions." The really annoying part of the problem is that whereas man put up an amazingly plucky fight for aeons of time against continued scarcity of food, clothes, and lack of all the comforts and elegancies of life, he is today floored by his own success in overcoming this scarcity!—sinking into deeper poverty and discontent just because of it.

So urgent is the need of a settlement between the rampant "horses" and the men they are knocking out that pessimists declare that in the next five years the world must come to final weal or woe. It will be unlimited weal if we can tame the horses to carry Everyman, as they are well able to do, but unlimited woe if the present poverty amid plenty becomes intensified.

Plymouth, Eng. HENRY WRIGHT

The Wide Horizon

Tangier for the Tangerines

By M. Bruce Milne

TANGIER, NORTH AFRICA

"TANGIER for the Tangerines!" Such is the cry most often heard in this international city nowadays. During the last twelve years Tangier has been governed—not very successfully alas—by a multinational municipal government. Reform of the Tangier Statute is long overdue. Indeed, both Great Britain and Spain—and most of all the Tangerines themselves—have declared they are far from satisfied with its working.

If none of the four signatory governments—Great Britain, France, Italy and Spain—demands revision before November 14, the present statute will automatically continue for another twelve years. It is hoped, however, that revision will before long be raised by at least one of these powers.

After twelve years under the statute, several defects have become apparent. The Legislative Assembly consists of twenty-six members made up of four French, four Spanish, three British, three Italian, one Belgian, one Netherlands, one Portuguese, six Moors and three Jews.

The six Moors and the three Jews are nominated by the Mendoub—the representative of the Sultan who in turn is "advised" by a French official unknown to the Statute, so that out of the twenty-six members of the Assembly, no less than thirteen have French nominations, and this preponderance is felt to be too great, especially in view of the fact that the French European population is almost entirely composed of officials.

* * *

The administration is overweighted with a number of officials appointed largely from political reasons. The judicial system, organized in a large measure to satisfy national aspirations, is most unsatisfactory, and many judgments are said to be given on a basis of nationality rather than on the merits of the case. Delays are almost interminable; expenses are heavy and even when a judgment has been obtained it is often found impossible to enforce execution.

The fixed annual charges imposed by the Statute as Tangier's proportion of the interest and sinking funds for the Moroccan Loans of 1904 and 1910, and for the International Tangier-Fez Railway amount together to 1,760,000 French francs a year and constitute a dead weight of expenditure which the zone can hardly bear. In addition, Tangier has to pay over 6 per cent interest on her borrowings for the construction of the port amounting to 4,500,000 French francs a year.

The customs are administered from Rabat in the French Zone and the Legislative Assembly has no power to examine details of expenditure. It merely has to foot the bill. The rate for collecting is between 17 per cent and 18 per cent, whereas in the French Zone it is only 10 per cent.

The Mendoub with his French adviser is responsible for native justice and the Assembly has no power to intervene. In the same way the Civil Police hands offenders over to the native authorities who are free to deal with them as they like, ultimate appeal resting with the French Protectorate authorities at Rabat and not with the Legislative Assembly.

* * *

Another difficulty Tangier has had to face is the inadequate salaries authorized by the Statute to be paid to its officials. The scale which Tangier can afford does not attract good men. Any British success in the Administration and in the courts is due to the fact that the recent changes in the Egyptian Civil Service released men on pension whom otherwise it would have been impossible to get.

Many schemes have been put forward from time to time for a solution of Tangier's difficulties, but her dominating strategic position has always stood in the way of the powers ever agreeing that any one power should have sole control there, and the only scheme to which they will agree is one of international neutrality. There seems to be little doubt that amid the conflicting ambitions of the powers, the claims of Tangier have been largely ignored.

If, therefore, the Statute could be revised by common agreement—bearing in mind that Tangier herself, the avowed object of their solicitude, really should have some effective voice in her own future — real opportunity would be afforded for settling the question permanently.

With a neutral Tangier—neutral in fact as well as in theory—self-governed, that is to say governed in her own interests and by her own people, materially prosperous and free from political domination, the "Tangier Question" would automatically disappear.

Mirror of Opinion

Gambling

THAT excellent newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, has just concluded a series of twelve articles by investigators of the gambling which prevails on this continent. Today, the Canadian racing season opens at the Woodbine in Toronto, and, of course, our Government is an aider and abettor in the gambling business. . . .

More disturbing even than the prodigious volume of monetary losses resulting from exploitation of the public is the increasing tendency of local and national governments throughout the world to authorize gambling schemes for revenue-raising purposes. Governments which tried this method before and discarded it as morally and economically unsound are resorting to it again under the economic stress of the times. And history not only is repeating itself; it is exceeding itself.—*St. Catharines* (Ont.) *Standard.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Instead of the Blue Eagle

By Nelson B. Gaskill

THE FERMENT CAUSED BY THE decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the National Recovery Act to be unconstitutional, rests upon two assumptions, neither of which is necessarily valid. The first is that the methods contained in the NRA were economically sound and would have produced the anticipated benefits. The second is that the anticipated benefits cannot be realized by other methods which are permissible under the Constitution.

As to the first assumption it will be useful to recall that other experiment "noble in motive," the Prohibition Amendment. There seems reason to believe that had that movement been cut short by the Supreme Court instead of being finally rejected by popular consent there would have been the same disappointment and the same sense of having been deprived of an expected good by judicial decision that now attaches to the judicial veto of NRA.

Experience with the Prohibition Amendment demonstrated to the satisfaction of a majority of the people that the effort entailed an enforcement problem of impossible proportions and developed evils which more than counterbalanced the actual benefit. This indicated that the anticipations were fallacious and that the movement, however stoutly defended in the beginning, was a mistake or, at least, premature.

When the NRA experiment was abruptly ended, the anticipations had not been so completely denied by actual experience nor had counterbalancing evils been so completely demonstrated. The degree of disappointment over the end of NRA is therefore relative to the degree to which some people cling to the assumption of reality in the anticipated benefit or point to the accumulating evidences of counterbalancing evils as indicative of a final failure.

The implication of both these two efforts to develop a higher social standard is very clear and has nothing to do with the principles or form of government. Any public regulatory effort will require coercive police enforcement in the degree to which it fails of consent and approval from the great majority of the citizen body, and it will fail if, without the voluntary conformance, the necessary coercion is not applied. And if the experiment is economic in character, the effort will fail even though it may be enforced, if the economics involved is unsound. These two principles are even more fundamental than any constitutional provisions, because they will pass an inevitably final judgment on any public effort at control of the individual.

It would be well to realize, in assessing the termination of NRA, that it had already fallen foul of the first of these two principles and there was accumulating a serious question as to the validity of its economics as well.

Broadly speaking, NRA had two purposes and various objectives which may be summarized as re-employment and increased purchasing power. The two purposes were to shorten working hours and increase wage rates with the collective bargaining process as a part of this procedure, and to regulate competitive practices.

There has been, as there will continue to be, an opinion among the leading economists of the country which seriously questions whether the increase in wage rates and shortening of hours does not work against rather than toward re-employment; whether the re-employment which has occurred in the last two years has not been in spite of NRA rather than because of

it and whether this natural re-employment has not gone as far as it will go, except for the public works program, so long as the arbitrary fixation of wages and working hours continues in any form.

With reference to commodity prices, this opinion holds that commodity prices are bound to rise as wage rates and wage costs increase. And these gentlemen point out that if commodity prices increase at the same rate as wages, the wage earner gets no benefit from the wage rate increase, while a great hardship is worked upon the citizens whose income is not from wages. This class of consumers may even find their income reduced and as well, the purchasing power of their reduced number of income dollars, diminished as a result of the rise in wage rates and commodity prices.

* * *

These gentlemen also argue that increased wage rates do not mean an increase in purchasing power but may in fact reduce it. For they show that an increase in wage rates merely sends a larger part of the national gross income through the wage earner class but subtracts a like amount from those whose living comes from rent, dividends, interest and salaries. And if the wage cost in industry rises so high as to wipe out profits, employment will cease and there will be less purchasing power instead of more because fewer people will be employed. Finally, these gentlemen show that the fixation of wages at an arbitrary and increased level must be accompanied by an equivalent fixation of commodity prices if the increased wage rate is to mean any actual increase in the purchasing power of the wage dollar.

Naturally the disappointment at the defeat of this experiment will be removed if it appears that the ends aimed at by NRA are capable of realization by other and Constitutional measures. That this possibility is very real, it is the purpose of this article to demonstrate.

Correctly stated, the real objective of NRA was not the increase of purchasing power but a more equitable allocation of income as spending power, between capital and labor. It takes very little clear thinking to realize that whether capital or labor, or both, exact from the income of industry more than the profit which industry can earn, the process depletes the working capital as well as the capital invested in industry and puts it in the red. Both the continued use of capital and the employment of labor are subject to the profit requirement. The answer to the problem of a more equitable distribution, therefore, is neither a blind struggle between capital and labor for whatever wage rate the one can impose upon the other nor an assumption by government of the power and responsibility to settle this issue by fiat; but a more equal distribution of earned profit as between capital and labor. This means, primarily, a wage rate which the industry or the employer can pay and still earn a profit which is then to be more equitably apportioned as between capital and labor.

There is considerable literature on this subject of profit sharing which awaits the attention it deserves. One interesting proposal along this line involves an increase to 25 per cent in the corporation profit tax with provision that any corporation which pays as extra compensation to all of its employees in proportion to their salaries or wages an amount equal to 10 per cent of its profits up to but not in excess of 50 per cent of the salaries and wages paid shall pay to the Federal Government a tax of 13¾ per cent as at present and be exempted from the remaining 11¼ per cent. Corporations which do not make this bonus distribution would be subject to the full 25 per cent tax. This is only one of a number of possible methods of increasing labor's share in the national earned profits.

Movement in this direction then becomes an alternative to the governmental fixation of hours and wages and as it affords a sound basis for collective bargaining in the joint interest of capital and labor, the necessity for the arbitrary fixation of wage rates in intrastate commerce is removed. Thus there is no necessity for conflict with constitutional provisions nor for change in the Constitution. Moreover, it seems to be the only method by which the necessary common assurance of security both to capital and labor can be obtained. And in this aspect it well may be that the NRA program failed only to give way to an alternative along which, with safety to all the interests involved, a continued social and industrial advance may be practicable.

So far, we have been dealing with that part of the decision of the Supreme Court which relates to wages and working hours. Now we must consider that part which deals with the delegation of legislative power. Congress must state the public policy and the Executive must execute it. Congress cannot authorize the Executive to originate the policy and execute it as well. This is not as intricate as it may sound.

* * *

Suppose a state wants to protect its potable water supply from pollution and it authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission to prevent the pollution of its water supply. The authorization is too vague and the commission may get some very queer ideas. But suppose the act prohibits the discharge of substances injurious to health into the potable water supply. The act is valid, but the commission must first find that a certain substance is injurious to health in order to order the discontinuance of the discharge. Then this finding of fact is subject to judicial review. And the courts may decide that the particular substance is or is not injurious to health. In this case the whole act becomes a matter of judicial discretion.

Finally, let us suppose that the Legislature names a lot of substances and declares that their discharge into potable water is injurious to health and prohibits their discharge. That is the finish of all the argument. The only question after that, for the commission or the courts, is whether any of the listed substances were discharged into any part of the potable water supply.

In the first instance, there was an unlawful delegation of legislative authority. In the second, the Legislature declared the public policy and committed to a commission and the courts the discretionary power to work it out. And of course the decision of the courts would be final. In the third instance, the Legislature not only declares the public policy but also makes the determination of fact which settles all questions of law. Nothing is left to commission or judicial discretion. Naturally, the second method will work, but it will be slow and uncertain, because it depends in last analysis upon judicial discretion. The third method is the ideal, certain, swift and sure. The first method was the method of NRA. The Supreme Court says that either the second or the third method must be used. It did not say that there was no power to regulate commerce in the interests of fair competition. It merely said that the wrong method had been used in going about it.

In the Federal Trade Commission Act Congress laid down as the public policy the proposition that unfair methods of competition were unlawful. It then directed the Federal Trade Commission to prevent their use. This was the second method of legislation referred to above. Had it not been for the fact that a judicial review of the commission's rulings was provided, this act would have been void as an improper delegation of legislative authority. But Congress gave no indication of what unfair methods of competition were, and the only way the Supreme Court could save the act from unconstitutionality as an unlawful delegation of legislative power was to hold that the act merely created a new agency to enforce what had always been the law. In other words, the failure of Congress to define unfair methods of competition or to give some standard of judgment by which what was fair and what was unfair competition should be determined, made the act a practical nullity.

* * *

The Supreme Court did not say in passing upon the Federal Trade Commission Act that Congress had no power to do either or both of these things. The court merely said neither had been done and, consequently, the court could not do what Congress had not done; that is, make an effective new law. In addition, the Supreme Court showed pretty clearly how this could be done if Congress wanted to do it. In the leading case the Supreme Court said, in effect, that free competition and fair competition were practically one and the same thing, component parts of one whole. And as to the power of Congress to regulate the interstate use of private property for purposes of trading with the public, in both its free and fair competitive aspects, the court made no distinction. It lumped them both together as proper subjects of control under the Constitution.

Translating the statement of the Supreme Court from its negative form to a positive statement, it is that practices which are opposed to good morals because characterized by deception, bad faith, fraud or oppression are properly unfair methods of competition which Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit. Provided it does the job itself and does not delegate the power to some other agency.

All that is needed then is a clear-cut declaration of public policy by Congress, that the practice of fair competition is an integral part of the maintenance of free competition which is already the public policy, and that therefore the prevention of the use of unfair methods of competition is in the public interest. Then let Congress specifically list those practices which are commonly recognized as opposed to good morals, such as fraud, deception, misrepresentation, simulation of name, trade-mark, brand, container, etc., palming off of substitutes, commercial bribery, etc., and specifically declare that practices tainted with any of these usages are inherently obnoxious to the practice of free and fair competition and their use is to be prevented in the public interest. This would be the use of the third method of legislation pointed out above. It would be merely a specification of the power of regulation in the interest of good morals which the Supreme Court has already recognized as within the Constitutional power.

If the new legislation went no further than this, it would give industry and the Trade Commission plenty to do. But there seems to be a necessity for going further. And here we meet another of the unlawful delegations of legislative power in NRA which must be avoided in any new legislation.

* * *

The Recovery Act authorized the President to suspend the operation of the antitrust laws, making different laws for different industries as a matter of personal discretion, subject only to some vague and uncertain limitations. The Supreme Court did not say that the operation of the antitrust laws could not be modified. It merely said it could not be done that way. Congress must do the job.

It can be done this way if Congress wants to do it. Let Congress establish a procedure for the trade practice conference with the Trade Commission and specifically list the several purposes which may become the subjects of lawful industry agreements for the regulation of free and fair competition, with whatever specific limitations not involving judicial discretion, which Congress sees fit to attach. For instance, suppose trade agreements are authorized concerning standard terms of credit, standards of quality and labels, uniform cost accounting and the control of selling price by cost, open price marketing and even resale price maintenance. Congress would then itself have definitely determined the full scope of permissive suspension of the antitrust laws which would be effective in any industry only so far as that industry wanted to go, provided the Trade Commission should first approve the agreements as within the scope of the law. In effect this would be a specific inclusion by Congress of what the Supreme Court calls the Rule of Reason into the antitrust laws. To this extent the discretion of Congress would supersede the judicial discretion.

Conceivably a provision might be added that, subject to judicial review, the violation of such a fair trade regulation is an unfair method of competition and is to be prevented as though a specific definition to that effect had been included in the act.

Of course, Congressional legislation would apply only to interstate commerce, which is, however, a very considerable field. The corresponding regulation of intrastate commerce would remain the function of the several states. But the states are exceedingly likely to follow the federal legislation once it takes on an effective form. The reason why none of the states patterned after the Federal Trade Commission, why NRA tried to hurdle the Federal Trade Commission act, was because Congress put into that act no vitality whatever.

The Supreme Court has never said that this could not be done. It has only said that the legislative task fell short of being properly done in the Federal Trade Commission Act and was improperly done in the National Recovery Act. And that seems to be about all the Supreme Court has said on this subject.

Consequently it should not be hastily assumed that either of the great objectives of NRA has failed or cannot be realized. The alternative courses of action are wide open if we simply follow the procedure our forefathers laid down as the safeguards of liberty.

Reeling Up the Newsreels

Filming Current Events Is Not Simple, and the Sound Trucks, Cameramen, Commentators, and Music Editors Have to Move Fast

By Janet Mabie

Courtesy National Broadcasting Company

"AND NOW IT'S TIME FOR ME TO SAY—SO LONG UNTIL TOMORROW!"
Lowell Thomas, Author and World Traveler, Also Is a Radio Reporter, Who Summarizes the News Daily Over a National Broadcasting Company Network.

THE NEWSREEL! We know it as one of the traditional short subjects on a motion-picture theater program. We read of certain important events in our newspapers, and we think, "Pretty soon I'll see pictures of this in the newsreel." But so far as any knowledge of what lies behind the newsreel and its making, if we think about it at all, most of us suppose that, like Topsy, it just growed.

The night Amelia Earhart landed at Newark Airport after flying 2175 miles nonstop from Mexico City, five newsreel company sound trucks were on hand. Among them they had equipment costing $100,000 at a conservative estimate. Delicate, complicated equipment, housed in automobile trucks resembling the discreet delivery trucks of good shops. With their equipment each crew of men would record 1000 or so feet of film which, when it had been edited and fitted into the current newsreel, would run a total of not more than 50 feet, occupying about a minute's time.

There was one good thing about it; it was Wednesday night. Wednesday night is makeup night at newsreel headquarters in New York. All day various department editors look at the film that has come in from all over the country and from Europe, Asia, South America and maybe Alaska. For newsreels that come in on silent film, they arrange about the sound. About 11 o'clock the various voices of the newsreel do their audible tilting. By 3 o'clock in the morning, trucks back up to the laboratories and cart the films out to the theaters and railroad dispatching platforms. So Miss Earhart came in just in time for the kind of a hurry-up job at the laboratories that has an element of excitement and satisfaction to it.

* * *

It was not the kind of assignment the cameramen like best. It was well after dark. By dusk they were on the field, setting up their equipment, which involves cables running along the ground to the microphones and mounting the cameras on tripods on the roofs of the trucks, after what is concluded to be the most advantageous position in relation to what's going to happen has been selected.

Along about 9 o'clock it was decided to bring the plane in in front of the National Guard hangar instead of at Eastern Airways. The newsreel men received these tidings with groans, but nothing surprises them in their business, and they packed their cables, took down the cameras and moved the trucks to the new stance.

Well, when Miss Earhart came in—holding off to the far side of the field, because one transport was just landing and another was due to take off—the crowd broke loose and created such a mess that emergency measures had to be taken with the flier. She was got with difficulty in an automobile to a hangar where she posed for still cameramen and there was no chance at all of getting her back in safety to the position the sound trucks had taken. Thus, in all too short a time, they had to grab up their cables and move their trucks and equipment again, a grave problem in view of the crowds, which obviously regarded the responsibilities of newsreel men as comedy, provided to give the crowd one more diversion on a fine, starlit night.

* * *

Working at top speed, the trucks were lined up in the new location when Miss Earhart was gingerly brought forth from the hangar in a closed car and driven as close to the posing place as possible, to avoid the crowd getting another chance to maul her. The newsreel men had their innings then, such as they were. The flares were lit. . . . The crowds were blinded by the bewildering light. . . . Smoke wreathed about in choking whorls. . . . "This way, Miss Earhart. . . . Now smile at Mr. Putnam. . . . Shake hands with the Consul General . . . . This way, now once more. . . . Wave your hand . . ." All that, and for what? A scant 50 feet of film, to be sandwiched in between "Mickey Mouse" and "Cardinal Richelieu." . . .

The day the newsreel companies break even on costs they will probably go out of business from sheer astonishment. They never have made money, and they have had a harder and harder time in the last few years under the combined hazards of a depression that gave them slimmer budgets for operation, lower film rentals and fewer theaters in which to exhibit. And last fall Time Magazine, emboldened by the only magazine publishing venture outside of The New Yorker that has made money in years, went a step beyond their radio innovation, called The March of Time, and, after a year of experiment and testing, produced a new kind of newsreel, also known as The March of Time. It is still in its infancy; the fourth monthly issue is on view in threaters and newsreel houses. But there is enough about it that is an advance over the old style of newsreel to imply that a new element of competition will shortly enliven newsreel affairs, and the result will undoubtedly be a tendency to branch out from the passé naval review-baby parade-winter sports-Italian cavalry school of newsreels into something more complex and genuinely entertaining.

"THIS IS GRAHAM McNAMEE SPEAKING. . . ."
For Several Years a Busy Announcer and News Broadcaster.

If a poll could be taken, probably very few people would wish to see the newsreel dropped from their theater programs. There is an element of excitement in finding a newsreel which contains pictures of Theodore Roosevelt waving his arms and shaking his head, declaiming about some interest of the moment. The Jubilee pictures, upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of King George and Queen Mary, are made the more majestic by the insertion of pictures taken at the coronation itself; photography has changed; the films date themselves; the only sound has been added in the laboratory in 1935; but the figures of a younger King and Queen are there, riding in their shining carriage, through lanes of busby-ed soldiers and cheering subjects, and somehow the old pictures throw into relief the essential flavor of the 1935 observance.

There are few exclusive newsreels. For a time, a few years back when the newsreel companies had more money to spend and sound had not yet come to reduce the chances of exclusive reels, there were instances of one company buying the rights to some outstanding event; usually the event was one whose internal workings required all the money that could be scraped together, and whose officials were therefore glad to sell "rights" for fat sums. This led to all sorts of tooth-and-nail fighting to get a foot through a closed door.

But the rank and file of newsreel materials are covered by all the companies and the reels tend to vary little. After all, major events are major events. The ideal in newsreels would have a lens on every news event in the world, wherever. In general, crime is about the only news left which is not known sufficiently in advance for the newsreel men to be on the spot. The assassination of the King of Jugoslavia was an exception even to this. No one could have hoped for a scoop—i.e., exclusive pictures of the progress of the King and M. Barthou from the quai at Marseilles but, as it turned out, the cameraman of one of the major companies scored what was certainly a beat by having taken up his position a little apart from the others—so that when the dire incident occurred, he was distressingly near the line of fire, and directly in line for one of the most tingling newsreel pictures ever made.

* * *

I went up one afternoon to the laboratories where Mr. Lowell Thomas titles a newsreel twice a week. I sat through the long afternoon in a darkened studio on a kind of dais, with desks and chairs on it, and discussed with Mr. Laurence Stallings the values in the newsreel he was editing then for release early the next morning. Mr. Stallings is a casualty of the World War, but it is evidently characteristic of him that he is making his war experiences and his knowledge of contemporary history pay him 1000 per cent interest now, in the matter of background for newsreel editing.

In the old days, the newsreel was one lump of dough, as you might say. It was silent, it was interspersed with subtitles which explained the locale of the event and slid any interpretations necessary to understanding the pictures. That is all changed. Not only has sound been able to ally comment on the origin and development of the event pictured, but every reel has specialists to deal with the various subject matter. Edwin C. Hill, Lowell Thomas and Graham McNamee are the backbone of newsreel commentators. Hill and Thomas have comprehensive experience as newspapermen and world travelers, and this experience is brought liberally to bear on the subject matter of their commentaries, so that newsreel audiences have the benefit of additional background, expertly etched on the margin of the visual scenes, to the enrichment of their own knowledge.

Each newsreel has a sports commentator, whose field of experience before he did this work was in the world of sports, so that he, too, can pull out of the past little points that add to interest and information.

Two reels now, Pathé and Fox, have men who are in relation to the news-

(Continued on page 12)

Turkey as a Peacemaker

Long Considered Warlike, the Present Regime Has Turned Itself to Civilizing Activities at Home and to Constructive Efforts Abroad Through the League of Nations and Pacific Work in the Balkans

By J. H. Walton

A "STREET" IN THE OLD PART OF ANKARA

Wide World Photos

THE NEW ANKARA RISING ON THE HILLSIDE

TURKEY IS ACQUIRING a new importance—as peacemaker of the Balkans. This is a novel experience for a country hitherto famed for fighting. The traditional picture of the Turk, with red fez, long, baggy trousers and often with a fierce array of knives in his cummerbund, should now be replaced by that of an enlightened man in western attire sitting at a conference table seeking to settle international difficulties by treaties and better understandings.

The regime of Kamal Ataturk was born in violence 12 years ago but has evolved into an era of peaceful and constructive development. Western civilization manifested amazement, and many leaders of the Muslim world showed undisguised horror when Kamal Ataturk proclaimed a republic, after having driven out the Greeks and freed Turkey from control of the allied countries. The "Ghazi" (Victor or "Chief Turk"), as he came to be known more recently, expelled the Sultan and his family, abolished the Caliphate and has ruled the country autocratically ever since.

His sympathies are understood to favor democratic institutions, but he does not believe that Turkey is ready yet for such a form of government. So he governs as a dictator with the sanction of the Grand National Assembly in Ankara, which passes his measures without opposition.

* * *

Prior to 1923, Ankara lingered almost in the Middle Ages. It was an Asiatic village with no real streets. Its name evoked no special interest and it was known only for its wool and its cats.

In 12 years a magical change has taken place. It has been planned along the most modern lines of western civilization with wide streets, parks, avenues and statues and, with its white stucco buildings, decorated with turquoise blue, it rears its dazzling head, a veritable oasis in the desert.

Not only has the town itself been transformed. Kamal Ataturk has turned the somewhat lackadaisical Turks of the past into a busy throng of eager workers and businessmen. Harems have become homes. Well-dressed men and women promenade together in the streets, dance and play games.

Economic and educational developments have kept step with other advances. An extensive railway system is linking the chief towns of the country. Turkish banks have opened branches in small towns and villages.

Literacy has become fashionable. The old Arabic alphabet, which was understood by only a fraction of the people, has been abolished. Turkish characters derived from Latin have taken their place. Arabic and Persian words have been put out of use.

Turkey itself is, perhaps, responsible to a great extent for its recent history not being better known, but the nation has yet to learn the art of propaganda and self-advertisement. Furthermore, it has been far too busy setting its house in order to worry much until now about the impression it is creating abroad.

But, in a very short time it expects to be universally acknowledged for its peace activities.

Tewfik Rushdi Aras, Turkish Foreign Minister, is now being called "the Briand of the Orient," and Ankara has become a sort of Geneva of southeast Europe. Statesmen from neighboring countries have visited Turkey's new capital, and these visits have usually resulted in the conclusion of treaties of friendship and nonaggression.

In consequence, Turkey has made a place for itself in the comity of nations. From almost total obscurity it has developed into a power of high prestige with a diplomatic importance which is demonstrated by its being the first of Germany's allies in the World War to be elected on the Council of the League of Nations.

Tewfik Rushdi Aras was recently President of the League Council, a distinction rendered all the more outstanding by the important decision of the Saar plebiscite being taken during his office.

The vital geographical key position which Turkey holds makes the pacific foreign policy which it has resolutely pursued since its revolution a matter of capital importance. Not only does it aid in preserving peace in southeastern Europe but it also constitutes a big element of security to Asiatic neighboring states.

Turkish relations with the Soviet Union are friendly and the visit to Turkey, 18 months ago, of an important Soviet delegation headed by Mr. K. E. Voroshiloff, Minister of War, gave renewed strength to these relations. The first power to aid Turkey in the days when its existence was in the melting pot, Soviet Russia is today one of Turkey's most esteemed friends, and of all official visitors to Ankara the Soviet delegation has stimulated the most spontaneous and extensive enthusiasm.

These friendly relations constitute the primary factor which has made possible Turkey's concentration on rebuilding its internal structure. Secure in the knowledge that on its eastern frontier is a guardian friend, Turkey has been able to direct all energy on constructive work.

Closely linked by various treaties, Turkey and Soviet Russia dominate the Black Sea. More important still, in actual fact, they also dominate the Straits. Both countries are intent on securing modifications of the present *status quo* of the Straits, but Turkey, despite Soviet Russia's insistence, has up to now refrained from seriously pressing for a reconsideration of the Straits Convention of 1932, in the interests of peace and disarmament.

* * *

In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Tewfik Rushdi Aras declared that Turkey's attitude of refraining from unduly pressing its case concerning the Straits was dictated by his country's earnest desire to do nothing to jeopardize the efforts of arriving at some successful issue on disarmament. He explained that under the actual conditions Turkey could never fulfill its responsibility of guaranteeing the freedom of the Straits. Its fleet, he said, could perhaps close them if ordered to do so, but no fleet could insure their being kept open without help from ashore.

In view of the fact that the success of the Disarmament Conference can no longer be prejudiced by Turkey's statement of her case, it is impossible to foresee just how long it will maintain its present attitude.

It would be incorrect, however, to attribute to Turkey any motive other than that of self-defense. She has constituted herself the initiator of peace in the Balkans and has no territorial ambition. Her sole aim is to consolidate peace both in Turkey and around it.

Turkey now attributes no serious credence to the oft-repeated desire of Italy to obtain a footing on the south coast of Anatolia, but, nevertheless, she keeps this region well guarded. A certain suspicion of Italy exists, though the Turks themselves find it difficult to define clearly a justifying reason.

* * *

The situation which arose from Italy's failure to fulfill a promise of a $15,000,000 loan to Turkey in goods and machinery resulted in a serious diminution of trade between the two countries and, definitely, commercial Italy no longer enjoys any special welcome here.

The conclusion of the Greco-Turkish pact has introduced a completely new era in southeastern Europe and has constituted the base of the Balkan Entente. Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece and Roumania have reached a solid understanding and this unquestionably has averted the possibility of a conflagration which otherwise would almost certainly have broken out when the recent Greek revolution was in progress.

Ten years ago, the mere mention of friendship between Turkey and Greece would have excited derision, but their friendly relations today are a solid fact. Furthermore, they are definitely sincere. The hatchet has been well and truly buried and, of all friendships, that between Turkey and Greece stands the chance of greatest development.

Relations with Bulgaria are good, but far from perfect. Here is the stumbling block to the easy realization of a fuller Balkan Union. Tension has been relieved somewhat by the Bulgarian Minister to Turkey recently declaring that Bulgaria has no intention of denouncing the military clauses of the Treaty of Neuilly. This possibility has been considered a serious menace, since Germany set a new example recently, and the Bulgarian Minister's assurance has caused a good impression in Ankara.

Bulgaria, despite the proffered mediation of various states, persists in her policy of isolation. She will not join the Balkan Entente until her desires are granted.

Official Bulgaria still maintains the demand for the territorial concession of a port on the Aegean, while unofficial Bulgaria continues to cherish hopes of concessions in Thrace. Greece and Turkey are both seriously affected in these questions and neither will agree to cede more than an economic port. Turkey feels deeply on this question of a port on the Aegean and would readily go to war to prevent any attempt by Bulgaria to take it by force.

Turkey has been repeatedly chosen as mediator in recent political developments in the Near East, and it is not too much to hope that, before long, she will be instrumental in finding some formula which will tempt Bulgaria out of her isolation.

Wide World Photos

ULTRA-MODERNISM IN ANCIENT TURKEY

The Institute of Ismet Pasha, in the Newer Part of Ankara, Follows the Most Up-to-Date Lines of European Architecture.

In Family Council Assembled

With Eleven Children, —— ——, and Mother a Famed Engineer, the Gilbreth Household Settles All Questions and Assigns Tasks by Means of a Plan That Seems to Work Very Well

By Marjorie Shuler

A GREAT MANY PERSONS WOULD think that being the mother of 11 children was a vocation in itself. But Dr. Lillian Gilbreth not only gallantly carries that job, but has become the most widely known woman in the engineering profession in the United States.

Who, then, better than Dr. Gilbreth could answer those grave questions which a new social order is bringing home to thousands of women: Is the double job possible? Ought a married woman attempt to earn money outside her home? Can she do both things without shirking either? Can she carry both and achieve inner satisfaction?

Off I went then to Montclair, N. J., with my little list of questions, confident that in that singularly Britishlike Gilbreth family unit I would find my answer. Touch one Gilbreth and you touch them all, each of them ready to speak of that planned basis on which their home operates. All important decisions are made in family council, where each has his "say-so" and no one at the top tries to impose any opinions. Each member has a charted list of the day's tasks planned from job analyses and time schedules. And the whole motivation of the family is active participation and co-operation.

* * *

On this particular day I was to be allowed to stick my fingers in the machinery all I liked, to inquire as deeply as I chose into a system whose surface workings I have seen over a number of years.

On this day I was to learn how it all began, that Dr. Gilbreth, trained in education and for *belles lettres*, married a man who ardently wanted her to share his work with him, and who had implicit faith in scientific planning as the best arrangement for any family.

Herein, says Dr. Gilbreth, is the first answer to the two-job wife. If from economic compulsion or extraordinary capacity she is led to assume outside work, she must have the people she cares most about in favor of the project. And, furthermore, both parents should share equally in responsibility for the children, which is as it should be.

So the Gilbreth family system was started. At the beginning of the year a huge calendar was marked off with all the pleasant things first, like holidays and anniversaries, and then with such items as taxes and the date of return to school. The permanent file began with its lists of things to do, like anniversaries, when letters are to be sent and volumes already owned by someone who is collecting a set of books.

Added to this was the daily chart for each child, showing personal habits to be cultivated, baths and tooth brushing, along with the assigned task of bed making or dishwashing. As soon as the personal habits were well established they were dropped from the charts and monotony was further relieved by passing work along to the child next in age or having it taken over by a servant.

* * *

"There have been difficulties," Dr. Gilbreth sighed. "Friends at school thought that a boy ought not to make beds, or a girl to shovel snow. But I stick to it that every child of mine, boy or girl, should be able to sew and cook and take care of his personal wants no matter where he was set down in the world. Then none of my boys cared for dusting. Things got broken. Everybody was terribly sorry. But there you were. And so sometimes a task like dusting had to be retained by an older girl and then passed over three intervening boys to the next girl."

Whereupon Dr. Gilbreth gave the second answer to the general problem, "But you have to keep any system flexible and be prepared to make exceptions when exceptions are necessary."

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DR. LILLIAN GILBRETH

During the early years, family council was always after dinner on Sunday and the little people loved to say, "Mr. Chairman," and make motions, and vote. Even now, with the three oldest children married, and others away at school, the council still plays an important part. Recently a younger girl at home wanted to be allowed to go to the movies alone with a boy. She thought that refusal was imminent and demanded that the question be referred to the council.

Letters were written, and back came very different replies. One married daughter thought "not at all," while from another at college came the ardent feministic statement, "Why not, you wouldn't question the right of the boys to do it." Another older sister thought that since "Sis is so reliable, an exception should be made for her," but a firm refusal came from another, who wrote, "No Gilbreth child has been allowed to go out in the middle of the week and she is no exception." The reply which finally prevailed came from a brother, who thought, "It would be all right if mother sees the boy before they go and meets them when they come back."

Dr. Gilbreth commented on the individuality of the replies and added, "Youth is much more standardized, more conventionalized, than most people think and they keep their traditions more strictly than the laws of the Medes and the Persians."

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of the family management plan, Dr. Gilbreth admits, is her own love of directing things. She had a rebuke once from a very small daughter who endured her substituting for an older sister's task of superintending the bath and then finally said, "I think a perfectly nice mummy could be satisfied to sit on a chair and watch a little girl scrub herself."

But an even sterner lesson came once when she had led small boys into the city to buy their fall wardrobes. She thought she had let them choose for themselves pretty well. On the way home the boys admitted that they were tired and into Dr. Gilbreth's congratulations to herself on the sturdy stuff of which she was made came the remark, "I think Mummy isn't tired because she bossed the job."

So Mother has had to accept the family budgeting of time which sometimes deprives her of the opportunity she craves to make a gingerbread because she has to "write that book." The children, she has found, are glad to release her or each other for more important tasks or, as one child put it, "I will wash the dishes for you, Mummy, if you will go upstairs and rest, but not if you are going to clean the attic."

* * *

When she has left the children alone to make their own experiments within reason, things have come out better, she believes. There was that one hard moment when small Bill, a determined experimenter, would use two spoons and spilled most of his dinner. But he found out for himself that one spoon worked better and put the other down, just as some years later, having gone off to school with his shoes tied up with white string, he came back at noon crestfallen to change, remarking, "I always wanted to know how it would look but I didn't like it."

"Freedom as long as a child can assume it and not hurt someone else is essential for a plan like ours," Dr. Gilbreth said, and she added, "Another important thing for both parents and children to remember is to separate their enjoyment of things from a sense of possession."

"Sheer, sheer agony" is an expression coined by a Gilbreth child, and Dr. Gilbreth says, "Women especially are inclined to try to possess things and they must spare themselves the sheer, sheer agony of wanting curtains like those of Mrs. Jones, or clothes like those of Mrs. Smith, or attempting to possess their own husbands and children."

There are certain other material adjuncts to the plan. There is a master file of carbons of each child's activities which the mother holds. There is a daily chart in each child's hands and a special chart which hangs in the hall and on which Martha used to find herself listed to play with Janey from 3 until 4, but on which she is now apt to find that the car she expected to use is being demanded by boys. One will have written, "I have already invited a girl, don't let me down," and another will say, "Have a heart, Mum promised me the car three weeks ago." And Martha is apt to go off and get a girl friend to take her in her car, leaving the two boys to square accounts with, "Disregard above, we have double-dated."

* * *

During the years that she worked with her husband in his firm Dr. Gilbreth took no money, because she wanted to avoid that rock on which many a marriage involving a two-job wife has split.

"It takes a rare man to see his wife passing his earning ability without being resentful," said Dr. Gilbreth. "I don't think my husband would have minded. But I would'nt risk it."

In later years, of course, she has come prominently to the front in her profession, one of the first two women members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, honorary member of the Society of Industrial Engineers, head of the woman's division in the employment service appointed by President Hoover, and officer and active member in many groups interested in consumer education.

The real test of the Gilbreth family system is not in what it is today, but in the action it took when, some years ago, Dr. Gilbreth found herself most unexpectedly head of her little group. She stated the case to the family council. Should she stay at home and keep house, letting all outside work go? Should she limit her outside work and send off some children to school and college, reducing the home unit to manageable proportions? Or should she go on with her work and let the family carry on?

Every Gilbreth child from 2 years old to 18 years old voted for the continuance of the two-job arrangement, a mother who worked outside the home and who supervised a family carrying on inside the home.

As we stood at the door saying farewell Dr. Gilbreth added, "No woman could do a double job well without real agreement on the part of her family, every member of it thinking constantly of the whole group. The two-job wife gives up much pleasant, social life, but I have had the satisfaction of seeing my family grow more congenial every year, of seeing them begin to marry young and bring up families, of seeing them grow increasingly in inward serenity which persists beneath all the surface confusion and bustle of activity."

Texas Plans a Party

One Hundred Years of Independence and Progress Will Be Celebrated in 1936 by the Lone Star State, Which Won Its Independence From Mexico in 1836. Yippee!

By Earl Edward Simms

TEXAS, THE FRONTIER OF AMERICA, will say it in 1936 with a colossal birthday party! A huge birthday cake with 100 candles and all the trimmings!

The people of this veritable empire are literally planting true southern hospitality on every one of its 170,813,440 acres. And a bumper crop is assured the millions of guests who will attend the party.

In December, 1835, Col. Ben Milam stepped to the center of a gathering of Texas soldiers, threw his hat high into the air and, with a whoop, shouted: "Who will go with old Ben Milam into San Antonio?" About 250 men volunteered. The city of San Antonio was attacked and taken after four days of stubborn fighting.

In April, 1836, Gen. Sam Houston, with an untrained army of 800 men, won the battle of San Jacinto over an army of 1300 trained Mexican soldiers.

In February, 1924, 2000 Texans met in Austin determined to make sure of a centennial observance in Texas in 1936. For more than a decade, this spirit of Milam and Houston has kept the centennial alive and active in the minds of Texans. To provide properly for the centennial the state Constitution had to be amended; elections had to be held, and money appropriated. In true Texas fashion the people voted for "a centennial commemorating the heroic period of early Texas history and celebrating a century of our independence and progress."

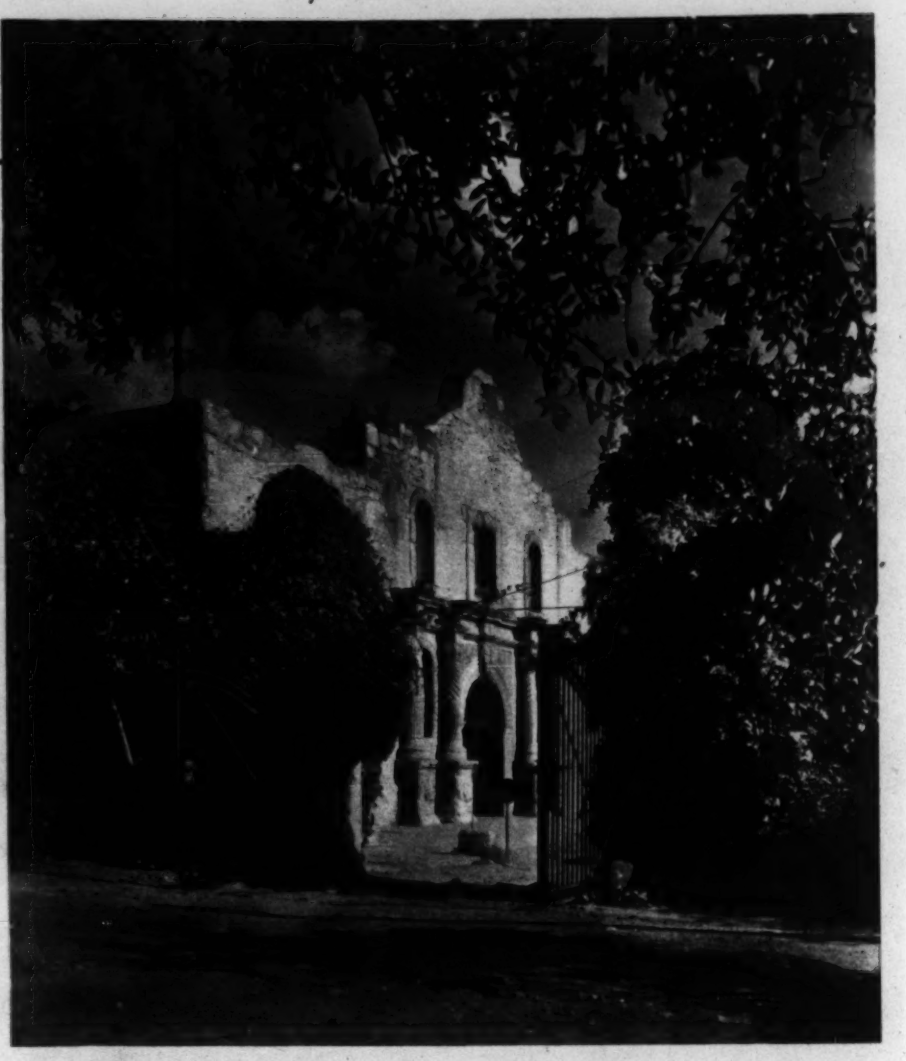
* * *

Texas's woman Governor, Miriam A. (Ma) Ferguson, signed the bill which made possible the celebrations. The measure provided for the selection of a city in which to hold the immense Central Exposition which would depict the growth and progress of the State. It also arranged for "other appropriate celebrations . . . of a historical character, to be held at San Antonio about March 2; at Houston about April 21, and on appropriate historic dates at Goliad, Brenham, Nacogdoches, Huntsville and other . . . places identified with Texas's history."

The metropolitan city of Dallas, ranked as the thirty-third city of the country, was selected as best suited to hold the mammoth Central Exposition. Dallas is located in the heart of a most fertile farming area. Geographically, it is the center of the great Southwest and consequently one of the largest distributing points in the nation. In addition to its high standing commercially, Dallas is a city of refinement and culture; splendid schools and colleges are found there, including Southern Methodist University, which has forward passed itself successfully over nearly every gridiron in the country. About 130 hotels indicate that Dallas is able to take care of the vast crowds that will visit the exposition.

Dallas is investing $9,000,000 in the centennial, including $3,000,000 in cash, the Texas State Exposition buildings and 170 acres of land valued at $4,000,000, and $2,000,000 to be raised by the newly organized Centennial Corporation. The State has supplemented this amount with $1,200,000 to repair, remodel and erect new buildings on the exposition grounds. A like appropriation from the National Government is expected. In addition to these amounts, it is estimated that another $10,000,000 will be spent on exhibits and concessions.

Here she goes! The Big Shot! Twenty-one and a half million dollars on the great Central Exposition of the Texas Centennial at Dallas, June 1, 1936. This is a shot that will truly be heard around the world; exhibits are expected from all parts of the earth; every state in the Union will take advantage of this opportunity to show its wares; the large manufacturers and merchandisers of America will vie with one another to make the most attractive display; and every phase of Texas art, science, industry, commerce and agriculture will be represented. A high-class, interesting and unique Midway will hold forth during the entire exposition. The permanent auditorium, situated in the exposition grounds, with a seating capacity of 5000, will be the scene of many musical and theatrical performances as well as a general place of congregating. In the concrete stadium, also on the grounds, with a seating capacity of 45,000, will be staged many athletic events.



MOST FAMOUS OF TEXAS MISSIONS

San Antonio's Historic Alamo, Properly Known as the Mission of San Antonio de Valero, Is Widely Known as the Thermopylæ of America—Although It Had no Messenger of Defeat in Its Tragically Heroic Defense Against Mexican Forces in 1836.

A little over 30 miles from Dallas is the city of Fort Worth, the "Cow Town of Texas." Here one finds modern America so far as buildings, hotels and homes are concerned, but there is about this city a certain atmosphere that speaks of old Texas; bucking bronchos, cowboys with 10-gallon hats, a brace of shooting irons; a sort of everybody happy and satisfied air. Fort Worth is joining hands with Dallas in saying, Come One! Come All!

* * *

The history of Texas is colorful; it is inspiring. The history of Texas from the standpoints of dramatic action and achievements is second only to that of the nation. Six flags have flown over her whose independence and progress have been written in the blood of her heroes and heroines.

Spain based her claims to Texas on the discovery of America by Columbus, the conquest of Mexico by Cortez; and explorations by Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado and De Soto.

France contended for Texas, because in 1684 Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, searching for the mouth of the Mississippi River, landed on the Texas coast and there planted the French flag.

Mexico gained her independence from Spain; Texas was considered a part of Mexico, so, in 1821, the flag of the Republic of Mexico waved in the Texas breeze.

In 1821, Stephen F. Austin, "The Father of Texas," brought the first colony into Texas. As early as 1830, the colonists began to chafe under Mexican rule. Small groups of soldiers were organized, and we now see arising on the horizon such names at Sam Houston, James Bowie, Ben Milam, James Fannin, William Travis, Deaf Smith and Davy Crockett. In writing about Davy Crockett, J. Frank Dobie calls him "the wit of Texas history." Crockett was a hunter, a fighter and a philosopher. It was he who first said, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead."

* * *

Fighting between the Texans and Mexicans began in 1835, but it was not until March 2, 1836, that Texas declared her independence. The original handwritten Declaration of Independence is on display in the state capitol at Austin.

Mexico became stirred by the actions of the Texans. Santa Anna left the presidential chair and came to Texas to crush the revolt.

The Texans occupied San Antonio, which Ben Milam and his men had taken from General Cos. They were garrisoned in the Alamo, 182 men, including the immortal James Bowie and Davy Crockett. Col. William B. Travis was in command.

Santa Anna besieged the Alamo with an army of 4000. On Feb. 24, 1836, Colonel Travis issued this appeal:

> To the People of Texas & all Americans in the world:
>
> Fellow Citizens and Compatriots—I am beseiged. . . . I have sustained a continuous bombardment & cannonade for 24 hrs. & have not lost a man—the enemy has demanded a surrender. . . . I have answered the demand with a cannon shot & our flag still waves proudly from the walls—I shall never surrender or retreat. Then, I call on you in the name of Liberty, of patriotism & everything that is dear to the American character, to come to our aid, . . . If this call is neglected, I am determined to . . . die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his honor and that of his country—Victory or Death.

Re-enforcements came too late. What happened at the Alamo cannot be better told than in these words inscribed on the first Alamo monument, "Thermopylae had her messenger of defeat, but the Alamo had none."

In San Antonio, "The City of Missions," will be observed many events of Texas history. The State appropriated $250,000 for these celebrations, which amount San Antonio will no doubt match with its own funds. In the heart of the city's business district is the famous Alamo, founded about 1718. San Fernando Cathedral, for more than two centuries the center of religious life for the Roman Catholic population, is likewise in the business area. The Spanish Governor's palace (1734) is now a show place and museum. Other well-preserved missions around San Antonio are Mission San José (1719) and Missions Concepción, De La Espada and San Juan De Capistrana, all three established in 1731.

In San Antonio, one finds a city in

(Continued on page 15)

Ellison Photo Co., Austin, Texas

HOW THE CENTENNIAL WILL LOOK

The Architect's First Concept of Some of the New Buildings for the Texas Centennial, Central Exposition, to Be Opened at Dallas Next Year.

The Citizen and High Finance

Credit Is the Basis of the Money System, But Credit Is No Fixed Thing, and Its Control Now Hangs Suspended Between Private and Political Interests, Urgently Requiring Enlightened Social Vision

By Mary Burt Messer

This is the second of three articles on Finance From the Spiritual Viewpoint. The third will appear next Wednesday.

GRANTED THAT THERE IS A MONEY problem confronting society as a whole and not the individual alone—what is the American citizen to do about it? How is he to strike into the situation with his intelligence, his public school education—the native resourcefulness which has not failed him hitherto? His ear has become marvelously attuned to the word "economics" without a great deal to show for it.

He is able to adopt into his conversation such current phrases as "inflation," "deflation," the "managed dollar," "technological unemployment" — to utter the word "gold" with a new inflection, but at best he is not very far along. His specialists have failed him and he lacks self-confidence when it comes to thinking in the upper realms of finance. Here, turning his dazzled gaze to the high financier, he is tempted to share the attitude of the poet Wordsworth toward the mounting skylark when he declares, "A privacy of glorious light is thine." There is a general impression here of spacious invisibility—though not always seen as "glorious."

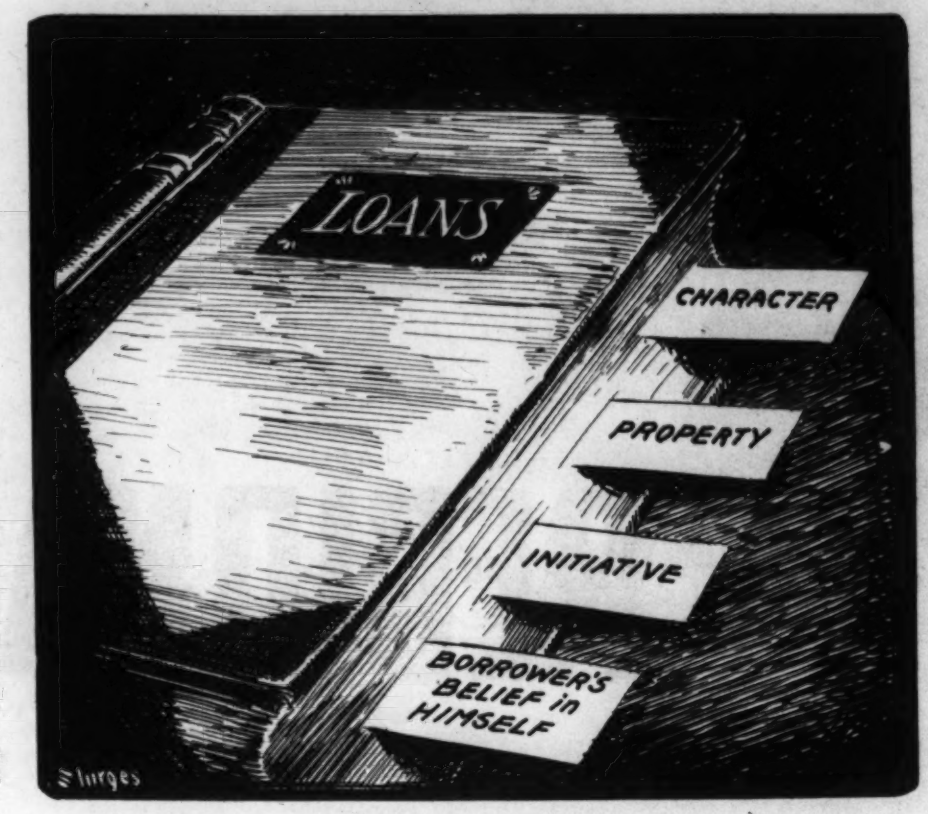
The fact remains that the citizen is not absolved from thinking his way at least to the vital center of a problem so intimately concerning him. For details of procedure there are technicians. For the determining of policies there is a demand for attentive and enlightened public thinking—unless we are to elect the path of dictatorship and a kind of economic servitude. At the present juncture the citizen will pay dear for his unwillingness to think beyond the grating of the bank window. For in his deposits and borrowings however modest, he has yielded his consent to a system possessed of social as well as technical aspects. This system having demanded a rescue on the part of the Administration may now pass under permanent tutelage. At least it behooves us to see in what direction we are going, and this is of paramount importance with respect to the control of credit—an issue involving the very character of our institutions.

* * *

This subject of credit, long dismissed by the general public as too abstruse for its comprehension, becomes intelligible the moment it is considered in the light of industrial progress. In fact, the rise of credit is one with the rise of modern industry itself. When processes of production were simple the financial process was also simple. Under earlier conditions there was no great demand for money to bridge the gap between the start and finish of an undertaking. A shoemaker, for example, assembled and prepared his own materials in the main, made his shoes and sold them.

But the elaborated process of modern production and distribution, with its many steps, is another problem. It entails expenditures all along the way, including the paying of wages to innumerable workers well in advance of the chance to recapture any of these expenses through sales. There is not only the cost of installation of the initial plant—machinery, but in the very process of production a wait to be filled with demands for money before it can possibly be regained on the market.

These are familiar facts, but their force in relation to the credit issue has not been sufficiently apparent. It was just here that the industrial system passed into dependence on the banks. Speed came with the machine, but also interestingly enough, came this time-gap destined to change the very nature of our economic order. For there now arises an imperative demand for capital to bridge this interval. If the producer can only have the needed money in anticipation he is quite sure that he can repay it! His expectancy is backed by the whir of his factory wheels. That is, the loan will be self-liquidating, under favorable conditions. In its very nature it can be repaid. It is only wanted as a *time* accommodation. It is not a case of lack. The need is not as of a man falling behind but as of one moving forward.



THE BANK'S COLLATERAL

* * *

It is at this moment that the banker steps forth and offers to the shoemaker the gulf-bridging money. It is the "substance of things hoped for" in quite a specific sense. However, repayment by the shoe manufacturer is a likelihood and not a certainty. Since he may not be right in his expectations regarding the enterprise in which he is embarked, the banker must be protected. He must take over from the shoe manufacturer somethng to cover in a practical manner the risk of the loan he is about to make. If the profit poves to be what the shoemaker has anticipated, all is well! In this event, the protective cover for the bridging money will be returned, upon the repayment of that money. The something mortgaged long enough to tide the transaction through has remained intact. All claims to it will be relinquished. So far as the collateral (or its equivalent) is concerned, it will remain in a fixed position of obscurity, like gold in the Treasury vault; ultimately to be given back intact.

Meanwhile, the banker has discovered great possibilities in the situation. He finds that it is not necessary for him to lend to the shoemaker from his cash deposits. Instead, he can lend the needed money simply in the form of a bookkeeping entry. It will not be necessary under the conditions specified for the bank to lend real money. It may be "manufactured" money; that is, money which exists in the accounting system and nowhere else. Since the loan is "self-liquidating," the money will do its work and come back to its starting point. The loan being repaid, it will disappear. We thus move into a manufacturing world in a two-fold sense. There is a simultaneous manufacture of the shoes and of the money—the latter appearing in the form of that "deposit money" or check currency which we have already traced: that money apparently created by the bank in its own magic way out of the air.

But this money is no more made out of the air, in reality, than the legal tender of the United States, which (previous to 1934) traced its value to negotiable gold. So visibly grounded is this deposit money in real values that a study of it is a study of the very source and origin of money. For the money issued by the banks as credit, the loan entered in pen-and-ink, has underlying it what may very properly be called the *borrower's substance*—a fact which may be squarely recognized without neglecting for a moment the banker's function in relation to it. In short, the loan is based on real goods, real merit.

When the borrower goes to the bank to borrow, he takes his value with him; if he does not, the loan is not forthcoming, for the bank is in business, not philanthropy, or even financial administration for the general good. Character, property, the initiative which prompts the borrowing—the sum of these things—is the bullion from which the paper money springs. Mentally speaking, the money is traceable to the root meaning of the word "credit," "credo"—"I believe."

The point of departure for this process is a man's belief in himself (with its ultimate spiritual background); a belief which prompts him to turn his assets to active account. The second step is to communicate this belief to the bankers. The third step is the visible transaction by which the borrower's possessions, still unsold, are converted by a banker's alchemy into a fluid money, practically as good as legal tender and about 10 times as much in use.

* * *

Reviewing this credit-making process from the banker's standpoint, we will do well to call to mind the story of the goldsmith as the father of the banking system—a story almost as familiar to the student of economics these days as Cinderella. Like Cinderella, it has its element of magic, but it is presented not as a fairy tale but sober, economic fact.

We read that the goldsmiths were the first custodians of gold and silver which belonged to others, and for which they issued receipts to the owners—frequently feudal lords going off on their wars or crusades or, at least, demanding safe keeping for their treasures. In any case, the goldsmiths began to take possession of gold and silver not their own and to issue receipts to the owners for what they had taken over. These acknowledgments by reputable goldsmiths moved freely from hand to hand like money, acting like a claim to value in anybody's hands, but continuing to serve in their paper form. The holder need not redeem his paper by taking out the gold plate for which it stood unless he wished to do so. He could make use of the value of the gold, handling his receipt like money, frequently preferring this to the gold itself.

At this point, so history runs, there dawned upon some resourceful goldsmith a shrewd idea. It occurred to him that he might issue claims upon the gold plate exceeding the value of that plate, because it was so little called for. He began, indeed, to gamble on the likelihood of a demand; part of the feudal treasures began to fall into the position of a "reserve." The goldsmith with this new idea issued a number of receipts for the identical gold plate. And it is at this point that we must salute him as the father of the modern banker. He had stepped, perhaps on the spur of the moment, into an historic role. In fact, *he had created credit.*

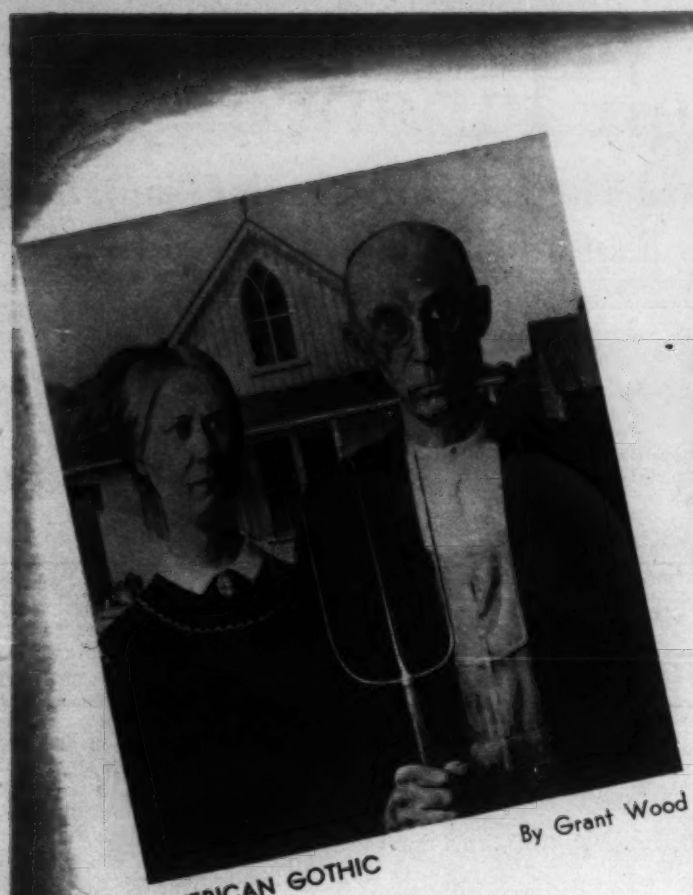
To prove the paternity of this goldsmith in relation to our current system, let us consult an authority on contemporary banking—Glenn G. Munn, formerly associated with the Chase National Bank of New York, author of "Bank Credit" (1925): "The creation of credit is a process in which a number of persons are given the right, in effect, to use the identical funds." We are not equipped here with figures which show the goldsmith's estimate of the habits of the human race of his day, but our modern authority on banking points out that about 10 per cent of all checks are presented for payment in cash. Undoubtedly the goldsmith, too, came to some practical conclusions about ratios which served in his time.

* * *

Without attempting to appraise the ethics of the goldsmith, we are yet indebted to him for a little clearer light on our modern scheme. The current hour, however, is one of impending change and reorganization in the field of banking practice. At the present time the monetary system of the United States is directly under political control, in so far as the word "control" is applicable to a situation still out of hand. The delegation of this exceptional authority to the Chief Executive and his appointee, the Secretary of the Treasury, by act of Congress, was an emergency measure, but there are proposals for making permanent this federal power, with a suggestion of added scope.

Indeed, it is highly probable that the control of credit as localized in private banks has had its day. This means that the American people must steer a carefully guided course between two possible dangers: the dominance of private interests, and a political control of money, of which it is hardly necessary to point out the pitfalls. Happy the man who sees that the real power in the field is the power of right itself, equal to the solution of all complications!

The occasion is in reality an inspiring opportunity—anything but a time for despair or capitulation. The demand is not for technical maneuvering but for enlightened social vision. For money is nothing of itself: it cannot be brought forth by the money changers and money jugglers. It springs instead from legitimate productive life sustained by basic spiritual values. There is a money problem: but it will defy solution until it is seen in its true perspective. If the citizen is mesmerized at this point into a belief that the issue is beyond his depth, he may forfeit prerogatives none too easily recaptured. Beyond this he will let slip one of the historic moments when it is possible to give shape to a changing order in terms of new ideals.



AMERICAN GOTHIC By Grant Wood

ICE WAGON DORMITORIES
By Hazel Crow Ewell

REGIONAL ART

By Hazel Crow Ewell

"How did he look without his overalls?"—asked my daughter, when I returned from the Western Arts Meeting, where to over 800 eager listeners Grant Wood, prophet of Regionalism, expounded that new term for indigenous art.

"Rather strange," I answered; "he seemed smaller in his neat, dark suit." Neat he always was, even in overalls, with his neat, clean shirt open at the throat, showing the face and neck always so scrubbed looking—despite the cold water. I used to see him at the pump on that windy hilltop as I came over the stile, for my own morning ablutions.

In fact, the whole colony at Stone City was neat and clean and windswept. A different atmosphere from most art colonies; small wonder that out of it came a fresh, rather wholesome attitude toward art in this country. There, in the old ice house which had been converted into an exhibition gallery, I first heard Grant Wood's quiet voice explain, in his unhurried way, his theories and tell his dreams of creating a center for a new, indigenous American Art.

There was a charm about that colony and an earnestness in those working there on the highest of those dome-like hills in that surprising section of Iowa—a charm felt even by my daughter, the only child there. She was sad the following year to find we could not go back and sit again at the long table with "Papa Wood"—at the head, silent, but beaming at all with his twinkling eyes—while he mixed the salad in the great bowl. At the other end, Adrian Dornbush standing, to serve the spaghetti which was the Saturday treat before the week's surprise; a picnic in the old quarry, charades, or a treasure hunt over the hills and under.

* * *

Stone City, potentially important with its many stone quarries, was cut off in its prime by the cement industry which poured building blocks more quickly than they could be quarried. One had a strange feeling passing the stone station, where no longer trains stopped; the great stone hotel, where a handful of people rattled like a few peas in a large pod, and the church, ample for a large congregation.

Only on top of the hill in the old stone mansion, once the ambitious home of the master of the quarries, was there life, and hope, and plans for the future. There the colony worked long hours every day except Sunday, when the farmers and townspeople from miles around shoved their clutches into second and slowly ascended that steep hill road, to see what the artists were like, and what they were doing. With frank curiosity they roamed through the house, peered into the ice wagons and studied carefully the exhibit of the weeks' work—displayed in the ice house.

Not a Sunday but one or more sketches were bought and carried off to adorn a Midwest home. Significant, I thought—art as it should be—part of the life of the people. They brought their lunches, asked where they might picnic—those farmers in their stiff Sunday collars and shoes—and stayed for the music and talks on art, given in the afternoon. The colony instructors or visiting celebrities gave the talks—Grant Wood, his friend Curry from Kansas, tall Adrian Dornbush, shy Dave McCosh, or the genial herder of the Sunday hordes, Ed Rowan. He it was who made a name for himself with the Little Gallery of Cedar Rapids and has since been in Washington, called there to help with the PWAP work.

* * *

In that fleet of gaily painted ice wagons which, anchored on the hilltop, served as dormitory, Edward Rowan's wagon and bantams were next to ours. The sun shone early on that hill, and his pet rooster never failed to announce the dawn from his roost on a wheel or step of our wagon room.

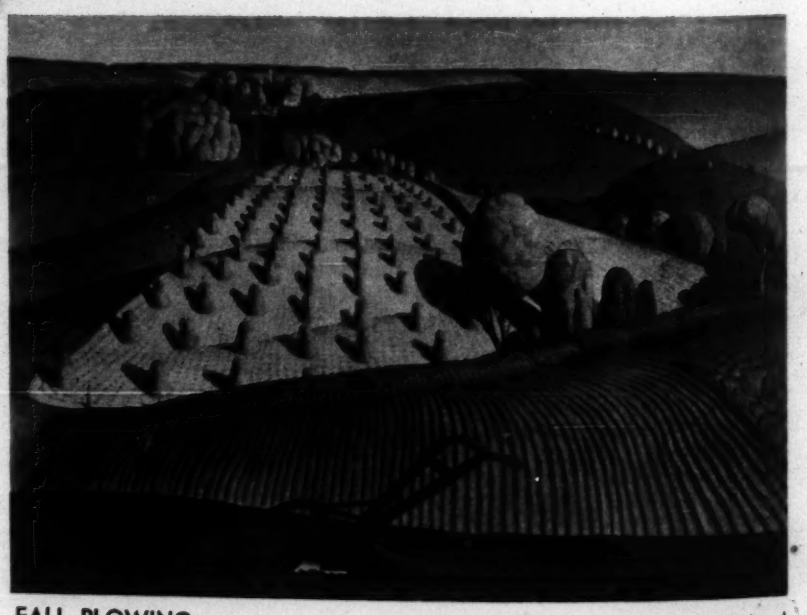
The broad side of Grant Wood's wagon, a more commodious old moving van, displayed a painted panorama of the whole countryside. Within, it was as neat and compact as a ship's cabin. He being craftsman, as well as painter, every inch of space was most ingeniously used. So also in his old coach house studio in Cedar Rapids—up Turner Alley—where by an old oil lamp post, outside wooden steps lead up to his studio door. There an arrow on a dial points to the desired information: Out—but will be back; working; taking a bath, or having a party.

Despite its charm, the doors of the Stone City Art Colony were closed by the depression, and the PWAP has scattered its faculty. Grant Wood, called to the University of Iowa at Iowa City, now instructs classes in mural decoration and heads a 10-year public art project. Under his guidance, murals done in fresco will be put in the public buildings of the Midwest, such as the Capitol at Lincoln—one of the most thrillingly modern buildings of this age—rising from the Nebraska plains.

At the end of another decade, Regional Art, already scorned by those critics who uphold French art as the pinnacle of perfection, will probably have taken a permanent place in the Midwest, whether for better or for worse. So it behooves us to know more fully what is this indigenous art called Regional?

Grant Wood, before his huge Western Arts Association audience, said that recent writers have depicted various facets of life in this country, which altogether may some day begin to give us an adequate picture of contemporary America. Because they have presented various regions, they have been given the name of Regional writers. This caption has been copied and applied to that new school of painting which has been working along the same general lines. It is unfortunate in some of its connotations, but no one has been able to suggest a better one, so there is need to clarify the name Regional as applied to American painting.

Springing from the same root, primitive Italian, as does so-called modern art, it differs from the latter, which emphasizes design, in that the regionalist emphasizes both design and content; accepting what the modernist will



FALL PLOWING By Grant Wood

not acknowledge, that most primitive painting had storytelling as its excuse for being. Not driven by the religious urge of the early painters, the regionalist turns to his own experiences in his own environment for his subject matter.

However, the term regional is not geographic, except in an incidental way. The boundaries of an artist's region are not lines on a map—but those within which he has had adequate personal experience, e. g.—that shown in the work of Reginald Marsh, Burchfield, Benton and Curry, as well as Grant Wood. The painter's region may include various geographical areas, provided the artist has penetration, ability to analyze and emphasize what is significant to him as an artist. Adequate experience qualifies the regionalist and separates him from the local colorist, whose work is necessarily superficial, lacking the authenticity and conviction which results from real knowledge and strong emotional reaction.

* * *

This definition of the regionalist will make clear the fact that painters such as the old Indiana group cannot be classed as such. Although faithfully copying the woods and rail fences of their childhood, they have done so as impressionists, primarily interested in how sunlight falls on the surfaces of objects. The object itself having little or no meaning, they have remained local colorists, first, because they put no accent upon design; second, because they try to paint what is typical.

The regionalist does not attempt to paint the typical, contrary to general opinion, as the typical is seldom good material for either painter or writer. The "American Scene" painter, brought out by the PWAP, is not a regionalist, save a very few who analyzed, sifted and emphasized what was of significance to them as painters. For the most part they were simply reporting. The regionalist is more than a reporter, he is an editorial writer stating his conclusions after analyzing his own personal experience. He is recovering some of the ground lost during the "Art for Art's Sake" period, when the art of writing took over much that could have been better done by the painter.

The word Regional should not be confused with provincial—as, the less provincial a painter is, the better regionalist he will make; able because of wide knowledge and experience to detect the meaning within his own environment. The painter's truth may not coincide with the public's truth or with the truth as conceived by another artist, conditioned as it is by his own emotions, personal experience and analysis.

It is this "conditioned truth" which makes the regional painting so interesting to the public. They may not agree with it, but suddenly painting means something—it is again related to the times—not only a cultural, but a dynamic force. Heretofore the artist had too toplofty an idea of his art, with the result that it became completely divorced from general understanding. It is now these all too aesthetic artists and their critic friends who are so upset over the popularity of Regional Art. Perhaps they fail to realize that, before it became a menace to their security, they themselves put upon it the stamp of approval by acclaim and awards.

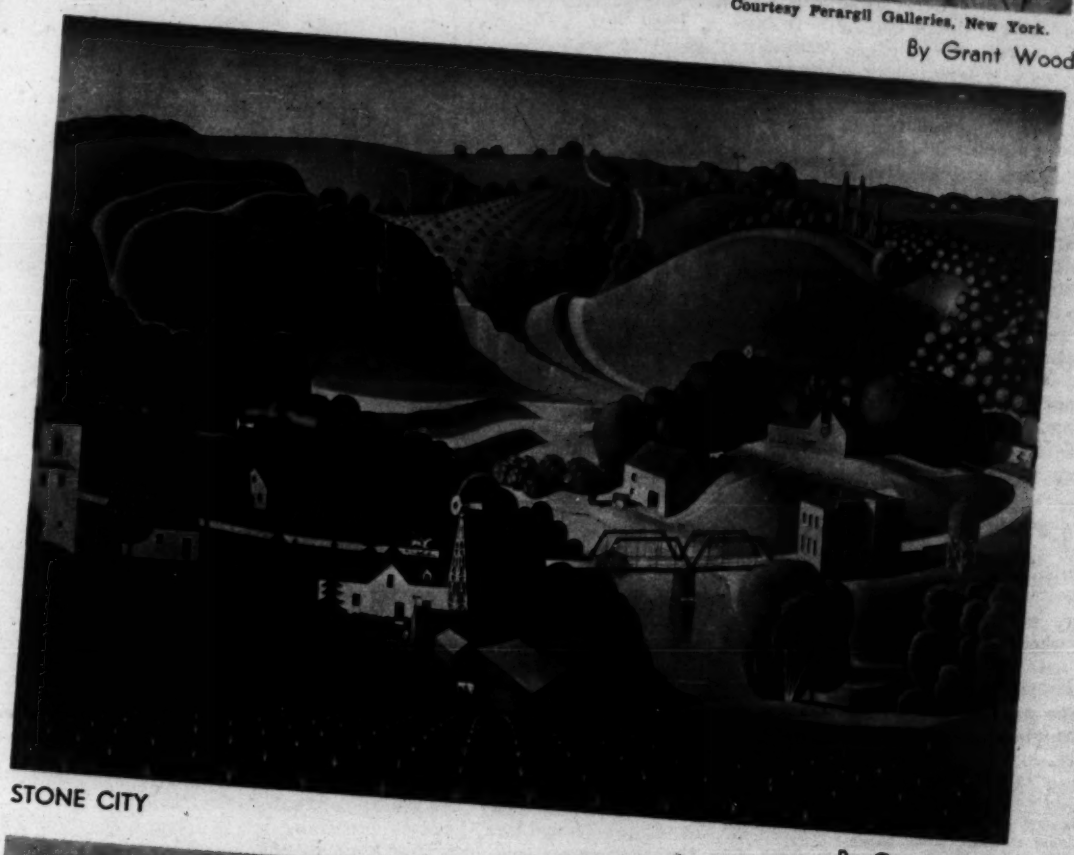
New as the movement is, there are already the copyists, who ape the superficial mannerisms of the leaders. In distinguishing between the fake and the real we must remember that Regionalism is not concerned with technique, except as the most adequate means for the expression, which is the result of thought process, analysis, selection and emphasis.

Regionalism will bring new art forms, adding to the enrichment of painting, just as all distinctive movements brought new forms as a direct result of the contact of art with the life of the times. Also, regionalism is reflecting the economic tendencies toward decentralization. The necessity for the regionalist to return to his own environment will bring art and the average citizen in closer contact. Will not that enrich the life of both and raise art to a place of far greater significance in our age?

ARBOR DAY

Courtesy Perargil Galleries, New York.

By Grant Wood



STONE CITY

By Grant Wood

THE BIRTHPLACE OF HERBERT HOOVER

Wide World

By Grant Wood

Among the New Books

Never-Never Land

The Fruit Stoners, by Algernon Blackwood. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

ALL LITTLE GIRLS old enough to dress themselves know some version of the old abracadabra: "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Sailor, Gentleman, Ploughboy, Apothecary, Thief." It is usually chanted as one counts one's buttons, and the last one named will designate the profession of one's husband-to-be. For Maria, it proved very potent as a charm, for one day she found herself precipitated into a most extraordinary set of adventurers as a result of dallying with the rigmarole.

She was sitting on the tiger rug at her father's feet, playing with the fruit stones left over from his tea table. There were just eight of the crinkly brown pits around the rim of the plate, but Maria saw them as the Tinker and his cohort. It was almost 6 o'clock, bedtime, a magic hour combining Yeats's "night and light and the half-light," when almost anything might happen. There was a crackling fire; Judas, the black cat, with his rumbling purr; the soft tiger rug with its pungent smell, and the monotonous ticking of the big white-faced clock. Of course, the book does not say that Maria went to sleep, but suddenly, just before 6, she began her exciting experiences with the Fruit Stoners.

The Man Who Wound the Clocks gave Maria five minutes to play with the Tinker and his friends, and to find the Pearl of Great Price. But the Fruit Stoners were never bothered by such a silly thing as Time. With the help of Jack Robinson (whom Maria suspected of being Eternity) the precious five minutes became elastic, and Maria spent a magical lifetime with her new friends. The Tinker told her not to worry about The Man Who Wound the Clocks. "On the road," he said, " . . . in the open air . . . there ain't no nonsense of that kind, Miss. Among 'edges and 'aystacks we don't 'old with that." With the Fruit Stoners, there was time no longer.

Maria grew to know and love them all: the sage Apothecary, the dapper Gentleman and all the rest. The Thief was the best of all, however, and the most romantic. The Sailor and the Gentleman made fairly satisfactory husbands, but they did not wear well. With the Thief, there was always a hint of mystery, an elusive charm, which held Maria spellbound. But they were all nice, and Maria loved her five minutes or, rather, her lifetime, with them.

It was a tired but strangely ecstatic little girl who finally heard the clock strike 6. The tiger rug was still tawny in the firelight, and Judas was poking at the crinkly brown fruit stones. Maria wondered which was real: the Fruit Stoners' world or the one to which she had returned. But whether both were real or both were shadows, there was still a hint of another world yet to come, the most real of all.

Algernon Blackwood handles this delicate tale with his customary deftness. Fantastic it may be, and whimsical as an Irish legend, but it has an undeniable charm for those who like things "on the edge."

Left-Wing Poet as Critic

The Destructive Element, by Stephen Spender. London: Cape. 8s. 6d.

A POET'S FIRST BOOK of criticism is always an event of great interest. Mr. Spender's exceptionally so, for with Mr. Cecil Day Lewis and Mr. W. H. Auden he represents the reaction of the younger generation from the paralysis of will and belief which affected many writers who experienced the war.

The reappearance of belief was in itself so novel that many extravagances have been written about these three young poets, and particularly because that belief took roughly the form of revolutionary Communism. Was this belief more than an emotion? Would it survive? Was it believing for believing's sake?

MARY AGNES HAMILTON
Whose Novel, "Sentenced to Life" (Houghton Mifflin), Was Reviewed in These Columns June 12.

How would men of fine western sensibility, training and tradition adjust themselves to the demands of party Communism? How would they lay their own burgeois ghosts? Some answers to these questions may be found, and more detected, in Mr. Spender's book.

As a whole it suffers, after the long opening study of Henry James, from a decline into scattered shots; yet I found more suggestive material here than in the major Jamesian portion. Mr. Spender has some excellent things on Kafka and Rilke and on certain young English writers. His note on Lawrence has something new to say. He has the primary requirement of the critical temperament: a positive, distinguishing and unswayed intellect of outstanding integrity. His concern with moral issues, though rather worried, is admirable. His only serious weakness is a humorless and sometimes awkward prose style.

If the reader expects a manifesto he will be disappointed. Mr. Spender must be rejected by the dogmatic Communist and he himself pays no lip service to that dogma and rejects honestly what he cannot stomach in it. He sees that the position of the artist—at least today—is impossible when belief becomes, as Communism has become, a weapon; that after all has been advocated and believed, "It is the business of artists to insist on human values." If revolution is necessary, "It is these human values that will make the revolution."

Communists will certainly denounce Mr. Spender as a liberal. But if he is a liberal it is with a difference. He is not skeptical; there is an austere, moral realism in Mr. Spender; his beliefs may be compressed into the words "justice" and "civilization." He sees that the artist, at least the literary artist, must not be swallowed by the group but must be revitalized by it. He is acutely aware of the cause of the retirement into private belief—the collapse of tradition—whereas the party Communist glibly dismisses this phase as burgeois decadence. Mr. Spender is equally aware that unless the artist finds the "modern subject," which is in the broad sense moral and political, he will be submerged. Yet the defense of civilization is the defense of the continuity of tradition, not the break with it.

We are not all Jamesians and I cannot help suspecting the ingenuousness of Mr. Spender when he insists that James's subject is in the broadest sense moral or political. The sense is indeed extremely broad and is not—one gathers from Mr. Spender himself—James's distinguishing characteristic; it serves chiefly to rescue James from Mr. Spender's antipolitical "art-for-art's-sake" opponents. The argument improves, however, as it becomes more subtle and moves its stress from the corruption James saw in prewar society to the peculiarity of his own situation in it. This illustrates the dilemma of the artist in the modern world, and James's solution was to turn to "the strength of his own individuality, the immense resources of respect for the past and for civilization."

This individualism is the real cause of his "unreadability." Like certain difficult modern poets, "he never found in life a subject which completely dragged him out of himself. . . . On the one hand he is a rebel against the social and economic corruption of his time. . . . On the other hand he is an individualist; because he has worked out in his books his own private system of ethics, which makes it possible for the individual to live aesthetically and morally, in spite of the world around him, he becomes finally a snob and a supporter of the system which still makes this existence possible in spite of circumstances."

V. S. PRITCHETT

Mabel Luhan in Taos

Winter in Taos, by Mabel Dodge Luhan. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.75.

THIS IS A NARRATIVE of inconsequential happenings on a scene of mystery and grandeur, of more interest than its contents warrant because of its author's prominence in the world of art and letters. Mrs. Luhan was Mabel Ganson, born in Buffalo in 1879. She was married at 20 to Karl Evans; later to Edwin Dodge, a Boston architect; later to Maurice Sterne, and finally to Antonio Luhan, a Taos Pueblo Indian. Before finally settling down as the mistress of a rambling adobe ranch house in northern New Mexico, she was identified with the art colony in Florence, and chatelaine of 23 Fifth Avenue, where her Salon attracted the intelligentsia blooming at the beginning of the century.

To her adobe home in Taos came many visitors—D. H. Lawrence, Carlos Chaves, Mary Austin, Leo Stein, among others—but Mrs. Luhan indulges in few human memoirs in this volume, devoting herself rather to the doings of her pigeons and her cat and her loneliness for that fine fellow, Antonio, who spends an unconscionable time making a winter trip to Arroyo Seco. There creeps into the reading of "Winter in Taos," however, a sense of verity. One feels the mood of remoteness, senses the atmosphere of adjacent Indian life, and wishes the winter were not so long.

Perhaps some of this impatience is induced by passages such as this:

> We have to feed corn to the pigs who have a sty beside the corral. They are fine red animals and the hog we had was the largest hog I ever saw. The way we got him was that some time ago, the Indian Agent gave the Pueblo Governor a sow for a present, because he wanted to improve the Indian stock, and the sow was about to have a litter. Well, the Governor told Tony if he would take her and feed her and the young ones until they were old enough to look after themselves, he would give him one of them. So Tony took her and she had twelve or some such vast number, and the Governor gave Tony one of the boys—and this was he!

"Like always," says Mrs. Luhan in one passage, "no matter how miserable, I'd rather be home."

Well the present reviewer, no matter how miserable, enjoys reading about the country of the pueblos, but like always he is annoyed by slipshod English on account of he may fall into such habits of writing himself.

H. E. W.

Gaspé Sketches

Away to the Gaspé, by Gordon and Putnam Brinley. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

MRS. BRINLEY WRITES sketchily. Her husband sketches vividly. Together they make a journey from their home in Connecticut into that land more French than France, more pro-British than Great Britain—a land which sticks a blunt thumb into St. Lawrence Bay, south of the river's mouth, and offers an array of attractions running from steep headlands, quaint villages, habitant fisherfolk and farmers, old tea houses, both French and English in atmosphere, little towns the buildings of which squat like broods of chickens about tall-steepled churches, weathered shacks perching precariously on gray cliffs, tumbled rocks and rolling hills and a road that winds and winds.

The report of this auto-camping invasion of the Gaspé Peninsula is naïve and honest and at times sparkling with amusing incidents, but as a travel book it lacks the essence of sharpness. The descriptions are too often hazy and indefinite, the writer obviously having spent more thought on the culinary demands of a camping trip than on its scenic possibilities. However, since the sketches make up for this deficiency the book offers satisfactory prevacation reading.

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With Film Technique

The Jury, by Gerald Bullett. London: Dent. 7s. 6d. New York: Knopf. $2.50.
Jake, by Naomi Royde-Smith. London. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.
The Camberwell Beauty, by Louis Golding. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.
Three Men in the Snow, by Erich Kästner. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

MR. BULLETT'S LATEST NOVEL is clever, ingenious, malicious, ironical, humorous and exciting. He has borrowed something from film technique. In the first part a series of "shots" follow one another with speed and variety. Because one is unused to this method and is not definitely aware of the perspective aimed at, it is bewildering and a little irritating. But curiosity is challenged. In these "shots" Mr. Bullett assembles the characters who are to meet later in the trial. There is plenty of movement and incident. By wedding the material of detective fiction with "human interest," the author has produced something original. Having flashed his characters, complete with background, before our eyes, he loses no time in introducing by implication the happening round which the story centers.

* * *

The trial scene follows. There is no beating about the bush: evidence is given speedily, cross-examination is conducted briskly. The judge sums up, the jury retire. The reader is made aware that each member of the jury takes into the room his separate entity, his atmosphere, his joys, sorrows, worries, memories, shortcomings, his own particular attitude to the world. (If their general lack of imagination is average, it should be a warning to prospective criminals!) For one moment the entities become fused—a remarkable description—and then one of the more blundering individualities reasserts itself. What the jury decides must not be told here, but the manner in which incidents from their lives influence their mental processes in reaching a decision is well worked out. The exception is the man Bonaker, who stems the tide of moral prejudice. He is not a convincing character, and this is disappointing.

* * *

Genius as a subject for fiction offers many pitfalls and I do not think Miss Royde-Smith has avoided them all. Jake is a musical prodigy—there is no doubt from the excellent descriptions of his music that he has a superb violin technique. Success, I suspect, falls a little too easily at his feet and his illimitable self-confidence is not quite convincing. Perhaps because none of the conflicts which must have occurred in Jake is revealed, or perhaps because the character of the tutor through whose eyes Jake is presented is too nebulous, the feeling of being out of touch persists as one reads. The characters are in some way disembodied, like voices over the telephone. The quality of the writing is rich and fluent, the vocabulary magnificent, but "Jake" is less good a book than one expects from so sensitive and commanding a writer as Miss Royde-Smith. The chapter in which the struggle for supremacy between the two young artists, Jake and the turbulent, passionate Ephimenko, takes place, has dramatic strength, but even this is weakened by repetitive discussions between the older people.

In avoiding a tendency to sentimentalize, Mr. Golding is often either patronizing or cruel to his characters. The Camberwell Beauty is described as a devastatingly beautiful young woman; she is allowed to make an impressive entrance, which she spoils by hysterics and, having been used as an excuse for hurrying five people off to Sicily, she drops out of the story. Two of these five are kidnaped as soon as they set foot in Sicily—a romantic and unlikely episode—and the unwanted American woman who goes unasked to their rescue is made a butt for Mr. Golding's pen. This lady is a devotee of an Englishman, by reputation a sinister character who, it is alleged, practices black magic and runs a College of Mystic Arts, in which the Camberwell Beauty's husband mysteriously lost his life. This pathetic magician is gradually debunked and the narrative fizzles out to an innocuous conclusion. One suspects Mr. Golding has modeled the outlines of his story on a well-known incident and a well-known figure. This would be unimportant if he had made a good story out of it, but I found "The Camberwell Beauty" superficial and dull.

Mr. Kästner's "Three Men in the Snow" is good fooling, with some well-directed satire on the types who frequent winter sports hotels. Identities are exchanged as easily as hats on Hampstead Heath and a jolly bit of sentiment winds up the fun.

E. M. V.

LOUIS GOLDING

A Journalist's Content

My Seven Selves, by Hamilton Fyfe. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 12s. 6d.

WHEN A YOUNG UNKNOWN journalist looks at the performances of a highly publicized colleague, he is slightly awed, and wonders whether he will ever attain such newspaper celebrity. Certainly he is nothing like so dazzled or envious as is the stage beginner of a "star"; first because he has a saving sense of humor, and has at least an elementary notion of "values," or he would soon find out his mistake in the choice of a profession; and second because quite early in his career he notices that men who were shining lights are eventually put under a bushel. In England, especially, does there seem to be little fitting employment for "able editors," who may be supposed no longer to understand "new" methods, and are displaced by bright youngsters. Their experience, their knowledge, their judgment, are not salable qualities.

* * *

The effect of this observation, which has been made to me by many superannuated journalists, is sobering, but does not deter the aspirant. Of course, there is always a final resource: that of writing a book. Usually they are bad books, these efforts of retiring newspapermen; or, at any rate, are disappointing when one thinks of the stirring events the authors have seen at close quarters, the crowded life they are presumed to have led. That is because they have grown impersonal outsiders to whom the multitudinous happenings are far more remote than for their readers; they look on with a purely professional purpose, and therefore fail to gather the rich harvest of a quiet eye.

Hamilton Fyfe, whom I have always regarded as among the most intelligent and favored of my senior colleagues, is by no means superannuated, but he has broken loose from servitude, and writes what he pleases. Apparently he does not care about earning the handsome rewards of former days, for he confesses that he is now poorer but more contented than ever before. He has behind him considerable achievement, which he relates shrewdly in this book. He was in later years maneuvered out of one post which he took up out of devotion to the labor cause, and he lost another when a paper, famous and flourishing, was shot from under him.

* * *

Then he decided to quit the more active game. He has perhaps not managed to reach the absolute independence to which he, like his fellows, looked forward, but he has approached it sufficiently to enable him to "draw nearer to nature," to "win and give affection," to "value freedom immensely," to indulge in "the finest of recreations, gardening," to make his work like play, because he can do it or not as he pleases, and to make his play appear like pleasant work.

So that Hamilton Fyfe, after his beginning with The Times, his pioneering success in picture newspapers, his long and close association with Northcliffe, his world travels, his adventurous war correspondence, his virtual creation of labor's newspaper, and all the rest of a well-filled life, has answered the question of what becomes of older journalists who contrive to be successful to the end. They dig in a garden, relatively poor but content, not sorry to be out of the range of fictitious reputations.

* * *

And, to complete his success, he has done an altogether exceptional thing; he has written a book about it all which is as interesting as a novel, which rings true, which has color and personality, form and substance, and which is illuminated by the rare and serene philosophy of a newspaperman who has stood the test and has won through.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Behind Boxwood Hedges

In His Own Country, by John Gill. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

MANIFESTLY JOHN GILL wrote "In His Own Country" to celebrate a locality. His characters clearly drawn and interesting if not always convincing, are chiefly a means of typifying the genius of the place, and are contributory to his loving chronicle and panegyric of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The spell cast by that region, its quietude and the subtle power of attraction that lies in the shifting harmonies of tidal water, wooded shore and meeting sky, together with the leisurely, tradition-ruled life that goes on behind the boxwood hedges of old estates, constitute Mr. Gill's real theme.

* * *

Somewhere in that deeply indented Land of the Inland Waters a Paca of Maryland, who had sampled the pleasures of expatriation and found them unsatisfactory, returned to the country where his ancestor had been an original grantee, bought himself a miniature peninsula, built himself a cabin and floated back into the quiet tide of county life. With Garrison Paca came his New England-born friend, Hugh Valliant, in whose words the story is told.

The story has only the slightest plot. Garrison came back because his native Maryland summoned him before he should wholly lose his stamina in expatriate wanderings. Valliant came because Garrison invited him, and because he hoped that there in the peace of Tidewater Maryland, he might find quiet to write his book. Garrison renewed old acquaintances, carried Valliant with him, and the two drifted easily into the slow-paced in-growing, rich-eating, hard-drinking, party-giving life of the gentlefolk who lived in the houses with the boxwood hedges. In the end Garrison married a Tidewater neighbor, and Valliant renewed his determination to write.

* * *

That is the plot, so-called, but it is the least part of the book. There is also an album of Tidewater portraits, some of them, like the Bannings, quite in the conventional Maryland tradition—poor, proud, high-bred, cultured, preserving their ordered ways on their dwindling resources. Others are sophisticated and startling, like Magda Barrett who made herself over at 60, had a hectic Indian summer of gaiety and homage tempered by the disapproval of older friends, and in time recovered herself. Most of that social group were unusually gifted. Magda just missed being a great pianist. Garrison Paca's sister Juliana might have been an opera star. Garrison himself dabbled in sculpture. Valliant was a writer. Lisa Gordon's home at "Milady's Gift" was a refuge for artists. Altogether it was an extraordinarily cosmopolitan group for all its remoteness, and the emphasis placed by the author on that quality in his characters is out of harmony with his exquisite rendering of the reposefulness of the land.

* * *

The best portions of the book are those in which the author forsakes his man-of-the-world tone and writes about the effect of nature upon himself as identified with Hugh Valliant. He sees with the eye of an artist and creates a memorable picture of those quiet lowlands cut by countless estuaries and salt creeks, their verdure of pine and dogwood and delicate judas-branches, and their wild life of swans and loons and cranes and jingling frogs. As for the essential and distinguishing qualities of the people, there is a possible question as to whether Mr. Gill has fully conveyed it.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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. . Reeling Up the Newsreels

(Continued from Page 3)

reel very much what the comics cartoonists are to the daily newspaper. Lou Lehr is the Fox man; he has a voice which is basically amusing and whose comicality of inflection he purposely underscores for the effect on his subjects. Bergman does likewise. Lehr's subject in the newsreel is regularly heralded by one tune, a silly, rakish tune, very simply constructed, but with a definitely humorous musical implication; and the wisdom of this kind of thing is to be found in the audience reaction, which is just as sharp and immediate as the response to the theme song of the Pop Eye cartoons.

Tempo is one of the things the newsreel has to look out for. Tastes differ and there must be something in the newsreel to please any of a variety of tastes. The voice of Louise Vance, the fashion commentator of Fox Movietone, is the voice of a girl of breeding and good taste and the mannequins chosen to wear the clothes she describes are girls who have bearing and distinction. When children are chosen to model clothes for the newsreel they are shy, self-contained young persons who look as if they were accustomed to wearing the sort of clothes they are wearing.

Well, after the afternoon spent in the studio, there was time out for putting the whole reel together, and getting the titles ready to be put on the sound track of the film. At about 11 o'clock, Lowell Thomas' comment for the first subject in the reel was recorded. He stood at a desk in a sound-proof room across the hall from the recording booth and did his talking; I sat on a stool among a tangle of generators, control and mixing boards and cabinets housing various delicate parts of the recording apparatus and watched. The place made me think of Amy Lowell's poem about the closet where you throw twigs, along with the mousetraps and the blunted tools. . . .

On a little screen near at hand the pictures being titled ran along. Mr. Thomas rehearses several times for timing, flaws in the comment, matching the words with the rhythm of the pictures. There was a lot about Russia. From the other room he laughed, saying, "We had 250 feet of royalty last week; this week we've got 250 feet of the proletariat." The music for newsreels is locked on film inside a closet at one end of the recording room; its volume is mixed with the commentator's words, and any necessary incidental sounds having to do with the ingredients of the pictures, by way of the mixing panel; sometimes Thomas calls out, "Got room for a couple more sentences?" Something has occurred to him which fits in, and which had not been thought of when the titling was written. If there is room, he puts it in; if not, he may stop long enough to go over the whole titling and take out something which he can then replace with something he likes better.

There is a lot of canned sound in any newsreel laboratory. Sound that can be pieced in on the sound track of the film, to give it a right atmosphere and which either could not be or was not recorded at the scene by sound cameramen.

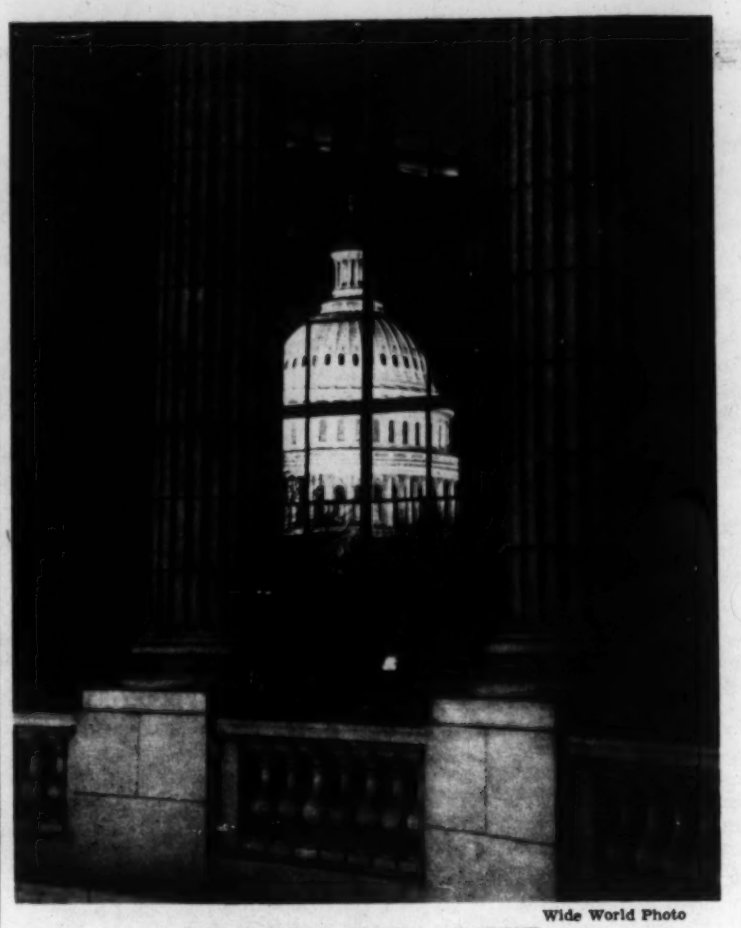
When all the rehearsal shows the whole thing ready for production, the technician says, "All right, let 'er ramble," and all the melee of mechanism functions, each in its own sphere. The film winds . . . Mr. Thomas talks . . . the music plays . . . the work of many men is synchronized into a smooth and informative whole.

The night I was at the laboratory there was a chance something would develop about 3:30 in the morning. Mr. Thomas was going to stand by, rather than go home and be hauled out of bed, if, as and when.

Never let it be said that a newsreel laboratory is not a hospitable place. Before I went out into the midnight desolation of Tenth Avenue Mr. Thomas said, "You wait here a minute." He disappeared. The technician talked to me about the man who invented the Aes light. Mr. Thomas came back.

"Here," he said. "Before you go out into the night."

And he handed me a hot drink and a big fat piece of fruit cake.



Wide World Photo

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AT NIGHT
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If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks, engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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Wide World Photo

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Over the Editor's Desk

War and Leisure . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have just read with interest the article "War and Leisure" by Sydney Greenbie in the June 5 issue of the Weekly Magazine Section. I agree with its premise but disagree with its conclusion.

As described there, people in the mass are a muddy puddle of some sort of semifluid matter that must be kept stirred to prevent settling into boredom. Therefore, if we take away the stirring stick of war, we must substitute another stirring stick.

And then the writer suggests as a stirring stick that "all men and women begin with some personal hobby . . . and before very long they will find through these avenues all of the satisfactions which marching in uniform gave them."

The mass isn't hobby inclined. The mass is war inclined. War elements are here with us right now. The war elements are crime, gangdom, poverty, slums. What we need is war, a war on crime. Enlist every citizen in the war. Have parades and beating of drums by our police. Give honors to our efficient police and federal men. Line up the nation for the war within. There is no end to the opportunities for self-sacrifice, heroism, individual honors.

Then, when the time arrived that doors could be left unlocked safely, children permitted to play in their own homes in peace, business freed of rackets . . . start another war. Don't let the nation get lazy. A second war might be on reckless automobile driving. Save thousands of lives that way. Another might be against ignorance, child labor, vivisection of animals, hunting of wild life, against ugly smells and sounds, against dirt and muck that may sometimes be found on magazine and news stands. We have around us many principalities that must be warred upon and conquered before we can safely turn to the placid and peaceful activities our friend has offered as adequate substitutes for war.

LUCILE H. SHOOP

Boston, Mass.

* * *

Of Taos' History . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I am taking the liberty of writing you concerning a review which I have before me of Miss Grant's book, "When Old Trails Were New," which appeared in the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section of Dec. 5, 1934. The review was written by some person who signs as K. C. K.

Of a large number of reviews of this book this review seems the most unfavorable, and even manifestly unfair, of any yet received. It seems to assume that the research work of Miss Grant was done, like that of most writers of these days of western history, between stage stops. The undersigned has for many years been a collector of western history and Americana and knows of his own knowledge that Miss Grant has devoted about 10 years of research to the preparation of this book. She spent a large amount of time in the libraries, such as the Bancroft at the University of California, the Munk Library of Los Angeles, the Huntington at San Marino, Calif., the Newberry in Chicago, and the Library of Congress. In this research she soon discovered that Taos formed the axis of the American advance into the Southwest and on to the Pacific, and she, therefore, desiring to make a lasting contribution to the history of the West, sifted from hundreds, even thousands, of authorities the story of Taos.

FRANCIS T. CHEETHAM

Taos, New Mexico.

And in Reply . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Replying to Mr. Cheetham's letter addressed to The Christian Science Monitor:

There seems to be in the first paragraph a reference to the partial anonymity of the initials with which my review of Miss Grant's book is signed. It should be made clear to Mr. Cheetham that the manner in which reviews are signed is a question of the Monitor's policy, and not an attempt on the part of the reviewer to evade responsibility.

I think my review made it clear that I agree in general with Miss Grant's findings; with certain exceptions. I think a rereading of the review will be a sufficient answer to Mr. Cheetham's second paragraph, part of which insists on the long research which went into the making of Miss Grant's book. I had long been acquainted with Miss Grant's investigations, particularly her edition of the Kit Carson manuscript, and I do not feel that I criticized this part of her work.

There is a proverb in Spanish which says that some people want better bread than can be made of wheat, and it seems to me that Miss Grant is one of them. For Taos is not so much a place where things happen as a place which *is*. And it *is* in a way which can be matched by no other town on this continent. It is not so much a place to live as it is a manner of life. It was prominent in history during the revolution of 1680, and again in 1847, and it was for a time the capital of the mountain men and of the Santa Fe traders; but for the most part it has merely existed, and that is enough. It has achieved thereby a charm unique in America, a place of refuge from all that is objectionable in American life, a city of dreams in an age little given to dreaming. Little is to be gained by trying to make it appear as the center of New Mexican culture and politics and commerce. Such a chamber-of-commerce, native-son effort will do Taos little good. Efforts to translate the charm of Taos, such as Mabel Dodge Luhan's in the recently published "Winter in Taos," seem to me to be more worth while.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Norman, Oklahoma.

[Ed. Note:—"Winter in Taos" by Mabel Dodge Luhan is reviewed on page ten.]

Today's Contributors . . .

NELSON B. GASKILL, who discusses alternatives to the NRA, was a member of the United States Federal Trade Commission from 1920 to 1925, having been appointed by President Wilson, and was its chairman in 1922. Mr. Gaskill has been engaged since in the practice of business law and is president of the Lead Pencil Institute.

JANET MABIE contributed "Stained Glass" to the Magazine Section for May 22, and has done many other articles, most of them about persons of interest.

J. H. WALTON is the Monitor's correspondent in Istanbul, Turkey.

MARJORIE SHULER, a member of the Monitor's New York staff, writes another in a series about prominent and interesting American women.

EARL E. SIMMS is a native-born Texan and has been in business in Austin. He has just left for a trip around the world, but plans to be back in time for the centennial of which he writes.

MARY BURT MESSER, author of "The Family in the Making," contributes the second of three articles about finance, a subject which she has studied deeply and on which she is able to throw a new light of understanding.

HAZEL CROW EWELL, herself a painter and lithographer, contributed illustrations and text for "Taxco" in the Magazine Section of last Feb. 13. This week she writes about a vital trend in America's art world.

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GRANDPA AND GRANDCHILD ON THE ISLAND OF MARKEN

Photos © N. V. Vereenigde Fotobureaux, Amsterdam

WASHING DAY IN MARKEN

Old Holland in the New

TYPICAL AND PICTURESQUE costumes and jealously guarded old traditions have made the island of Marken, in the erstwhile Zuider Zee—now called Ijssel Lake—near Amsterdam, of considerable attraction to tourists from all over the world.

Perhaps there is no other place in Holland that has so much contributed to carry Holland's name across the oceans than just this tiny speck in the sea, this unprotected little island of not quite 750 acres. It has no dikes, only low stone quays. Its population, numbering some 1500, lives in small, gaily painted, wooden houses. Its fertile clay yields a fine crop of hay. As, however, the men are mainly engaged in fishing and shipping, the women do the haymaking.

Generations of travel and tourists' agents have featured Marken. However short the tourist's visit to Holland may be, Marken—and its sister Volendam on the mainland—is sure to be included.

This has its drawback, from a purely Dutch nationalistic point of view. For serious-minded Dutchmen resent the idea that foreigners have become inclined to think, under the impression of overemphasized propaganda for Marken, that all the 8,000,000 Netherlanders who are engaged in shipping, agriculture, industry, trade, business of every sort and description, are going about in baggy trousers and gaily striped shirts and skirts and jackets, not to forget the wooden shoes!

But, after all, any visitor coming to Holland and "doing" Marken, will soon find how the land lies and correct his mistaken views, if any.

Ambergris Hunting By Night

IN NASSAU THE TWO GREAT prizes for which every fisherman is on the lookout are pink pearls and ambergris. The former are found in the flesh of the large conch, a very abundant shell which is dived for by the boys, who are most expert at this exercise. Unfortunately only about one shell in 200 contains a pearl, and then probably only a small one, hence it is a decidedly precarious means of livelihood. For this reason ambergris hunting is usually combined with pearl diving.

My first ambergris hunt brought me in about fifty pounds an hour. There were five of us in the party, and after a search of just over two hours one of the men accidentally came across a good-sized piece of ambergris. Almost at the same spot another of the party also made a find, then I picked up a small piece weighing about two pounds. This went on for about two hours, and by the time we reached our tent in the evening, we found that between us we had just over 130 pounds of ambergris. This found a ready market in Nassau for £510. Naturally we shared the proceeds and celebrated the event.

Sometimes ambergris is cast ashore on the islands. At first sight it strikes one as being ashen colored and waxy in appearance. Although unpleasant to sight and touch, it gives off a fragrant, musky odor when warmed, even in its raw and unprepared state. In its crude form it is subjected to chemical action to extract the active principle, called amberine, from which the perfume is actually derived.

Ambergris forms a basis for nearly all the best quality perfumes and scents, although to see it floating in the sea or lodged upon the shore, it looks about the last thing suitable for perfume blending.

It came as a surprise to me to learn that one doesn't hunt for ambergris in the morning, but in the evening after the heat of the day is over and the dew arrives. In this way the heat of the day warms the ambergris, while the moisture tends to bring out the musky odor, so that one may detect it while afar off. In the hours before evening a searcher might walk over a valuable lode of ambergris and imagine it was rubbish. This has occurred times without number.

Since it is best to go in search of ambergris on all fours, our party was supplied with native knee caps—pads of leather which we strapped to our legs—and hand pads, or roughly made leather contrivances with loops through which we were supposed to slip our knuckles and so hold the leather between our palms and the ground.

Crawling on hands and knees for two hours at a stretch in search of ambergris would not appeal to everybody, of course. But if they can make the valuable haul we did, I imagine there are compensations not to be found in many other forms of sport and hunting.

HILDA M. OPPENHEIM

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Phantom View

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Migration to Eden

FAMILIES WHO RECENTLY migrated to Alaska have not gone to an unpopulated region, nor an untried agricultural area, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., which points out that already there are more than 100 families in the valley.

"Rather than a region of good farming land and good roads (there are nearly 150 miles of good roads in the valley alone), Alaska has popularly been known as a land of bleak, icy wastes, totem poles, gold nuggets and salmon," says the bulletin. "The Government has allotted each pioneer family a house, farming equipment and 40 acres of land.

"En route, the pioneers who turned their backs on poor and exhausted farms in 'the States,' visited Seward, a thriving town on Resurrection Bay, whose industry, shops, hotels and electrically lighted streets dispel the mental picture of barren, gale-swept Alaska. Almost landlocked by spruce-clad hills that extend to the water's edge, the port of Seward is open all year. From its piers, a steamer leaves monthly for ports on the Alaska Peninsula as far southwest as Unalaska. It is also the depot where miners from the Kenai Peninsula dispose of their gold, and where the Government railroad has its southern terminus.

"From Seward, the homesteaders traveled north by rail about 114 miles to Anchorage, which struck another reassuring note, being Alaska's third largest town, with a population of about 2277. Located on Cook Inlet, Anchorage is ice-free eight months of the year. Here the natives and miners of the Cook Inlet region do their trading. Cheered by its theaters, daily newspaper, telephones and other evidences of civilization, the immigrants continued about 45 miles farther north on the last lap of their journey to their new home.

"Mantanuska Valley is part of the drainage basin of the swift, unnavigable Mantanuska River, which flows into Knik Arm, a projection of Cook Inlet. The Kenai Indians of the interior have long trooped down it to trade, fish, and visit their relatives on the southern Alaska coast. More recently, Cook Inlet natives have gone up it each summer to hunt in the Talkeetna Mountains.

"The Federal Government, which maintains an agricultural experimental station in the Matanuska Valley, considers the valley especially fruitful. Rain, brought by Pacific winds up Cook Inlet and dashed to earth by inland mountain ranges, is abundant in the short, hot summers. That, and the long hours of sunlight make the valley a veritable Eden in summer. Knee-high grasses and wild flowers attest its agricultural possibilities. Grass is plentiful and cattle raising is expected to be one of the most successful industries of the settlers. Grain, potatoes, turnips, sugar beets, and other root crops thrive.

"Not least among the valley's assets are its coal fields, which supply fuel for the railroads, and for the development of the region's industries.

"Theodore Roosevelt predicted that Alaska would become 'one of the greatest and most populous states of the entire Union,' supporting 'as large a population as does the entire Scandinavian Peninsula.' Is his prophecy about to come true?"

.. Texas

(Continued from Page 6)

which are harmoniously mingled modern life and old Spanish culture and traditions of yesteryears. This city has an international reputation as a winter resort. The name of San Antonio and the phrase, "Where the sunshine spends the winter," are synonymous in the minds of many travelers. The first celebration of the centennial is scheduled in San Antonio on March 2, 1936—Texas Independence Day.

Austin, the progressive state capital of Texas, located 81 miles from San Antonio, is connected with it by a high speed highway. Austin will co-operate with San Antonio in entertaining the centennial guests. Her hotels, parks, golf courses, scenic drives and pleasure resorts, with just the right sort of weather the year round, beckon to the visitor.

On April 21, 1836, the Battle of San Jacinto brought to a successful conclusion the struggle of Texas for independence. The battlefield, a state park, is near the city of Houston. The second memorial of the centennial will be conducted by Houston, probably on the battlefield of San Jacinto on April 21, 1936. For this purpose the State has appropriated another $250,000.

Houston, a city of more than 327,000 people, has come to be known as the most active city in Texas.

On the Texas coast and 50 miles from Houston is the island city of Galveston, a beautiful port whose avenues are lined with attractive palms and lovely oleanders. Here one finds a splendid seaside resort with surf bathing, boating and deep-sea fishing. A visit to these two fine cities will be a long, pleasant memory.

Other celebrations will be held at Goliad, noted as a battleground during the Texas Revolution; at Brenham (Washington on the Brazos), where the Declaration of Independence was signed; at Nacogdoches, the headquarters of East Texas Missions in the eighteenth century; at Huntsville, the home of Gen. Sam Houston. For these last events, the State has appropriated the sum of $575,000.

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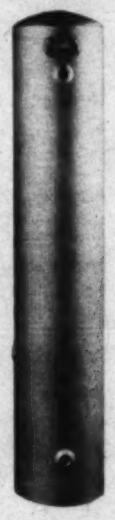

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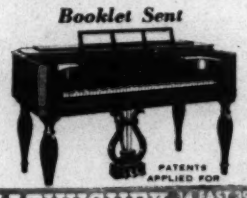

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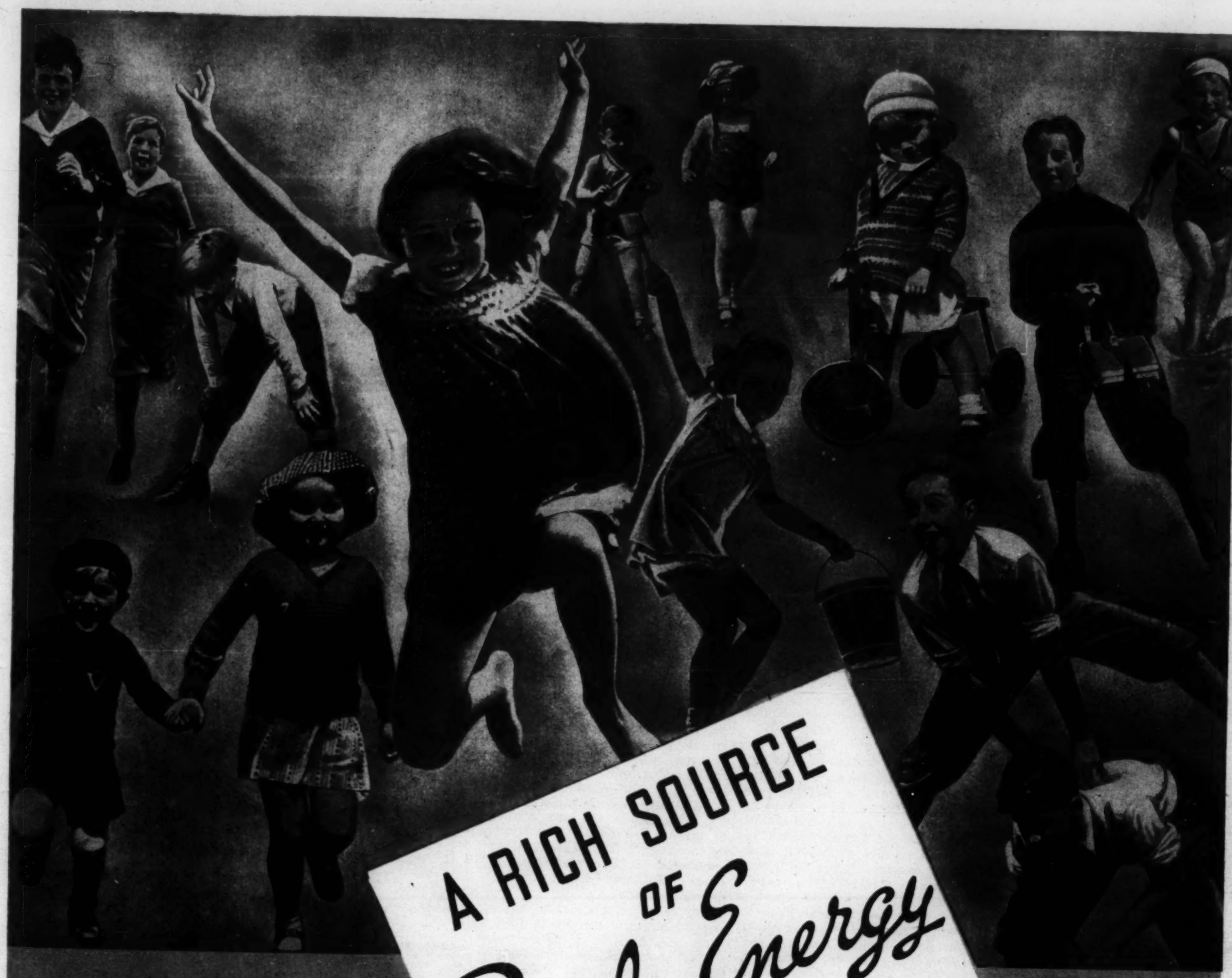

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